"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

Rain or snow, probably clearing at night, easterly gales.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.08⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—Two French expeditions are advancing toward Sokoto, an important place within the British sphere in West Africa. The Sultan of Sokoto has commanded the French forces to halt, and the Royal Niger Company's representative is awaiting instructions to assist the Sultan in expelling the invaders. M. Henri Rochefort, who entered St. Pelagie Prison in Paris yesterday to serve five days for libel in connection with the Dreyfus case, was greeted by a mob as "the man who will toll the knell of the Jews." The trial of M. Emile Zola is practically ended, and his conviction is regarded as a foregone conclusion. China has agreed, in response to England's demands, to open all her inland waters to navigation, and to open one treaty port in the Province of Hunan within two years, and has given satisfactory assurances that she will not alienate to any other power any portion of the Yang-tse Valley.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The body of Leonard R. Welles, ex-Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, was found in the woods at North Plainfield, with the throat cut. Mr. Welles had evidently committed suicide. A knife was found by his side. He disappeared from Dr. Cooley's sanitarium on Wednesday afternoon.

The Spanish warship Vizcaya, forced by a fierce gale to leave her exposed anchorage outside of Sandy Hook, crept into the harbor through the fog and rain yesterday afternoon and went to the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I. The marine and police patrol about her was promptly established. Her Captain spoke feelingly about the Maine disaster, and sent a telegram to Secretary Long.

Page 2.

Friction has occurred between Consul General Lee and the other United States Consuls in Cuba over the distribution of supplies sent from the United States for the reconcentrados.

Many city pastors referred to the Maine disaster in their sermons yesterday. They praised the heroism of the men of the Maine and counseled a suspension of judgment till the facts are known.

A. W. Catlin, one of the survivors of the Marine Corps on the Maine, has written to a relative in New Jersey, describing the horrors of the night. He told of two distinct explosions, and referred to the coolness, bravery, and perfect discipline of the uninjured members of the crew.

Chaplain Clarke of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis preached a sermon on the Maine disaster, in which he sternly rebuked the American Nation's indifference to the navy, and said that the calamity might result in preventing more serious misfortune in the future.

Page 3.

Mrs. Clara Lieb, a strange old woman known in the tenement where she lived as the "dolls' doctor," because she mended dolls for department stores, was taken to Bellevue to be treated for insanity.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday the Knights of Labor faction of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers was admitted to representation and the Maherites were debarred. Delegate O'Connell reported an interview with the Mayor as the result of which he said Mr. Van Wyck had promised to do all in his power to get union wages for the extra force of street cleaners.

The concurrent resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature will receive attention in both houses at Albany this week. It is expected that the Primary Election Reform bill will be introduced. There will be another hearing on Wednesday on the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill. The Governor's time for signing the Canal Investigation bill will expire on Wednesday, and it is thought that he may announce the names of the investigating Commissioners concurrently with his approval of the bill. Republican Senators complain that Gov. Black is usurping the powers of the Legislature. Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, in his annual report to the Legislature, urges the passage of amendments to the insurance law for the protection of the policy holders of mutual fire and assessment life insurance companies.

Page 4.

The Chairman of the committee charged with promoting the establishment of a National university in Washington reports that he is confident of early success.

Two men met by a train on the elevated coal branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, yesterday were compelled to leap from the structure. They were seriously injured.

Congress this week has several appropriation bills to consider. There may be some action in the Senate in the shape of a test vote on the Hawaiian treaty. It is expected that in both House and Senate attempts will be made to bring up Cuban measures, but the disposition in both branches is said to be against action and talk until the facts in respect to the Maine disaster are known.

Page 5.

The Bonanza-Eldorado Company has been organized at Dawson, with a capital of $200,000,000, to control mining operations in the Klondike region.

The International Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions will hold its annual convention this week in Cleveland. The first session will take place Wednesday.

The North German Lloyd Company's new steamer Kaiser Friedrich, now nearing completion at Danzig, Germany, will, it is expected, attain a speed of 23 knots, or about half a knot faster than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Between 7:45 on Saturday morning and 8 o'clock last evening 2.84 inches of rain were registered. Considerable damage has been caused to property on Long Island and Staten Island by wind and water. The schooner John Johnson went ashore near Atlantic City, and at last advices was pounding to pieces. Her crew are safe.

Page 7.

Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, his leading lady, were quietly married at the Hollenden House, in Cleveland. The ceremony was held in the presence of a few friends and the manager of the hotel.

Page 9.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature regulating the obtaining of credit on signed statements, and is intended for the further protection of merchants.

Page 10.

The Rev. J. Thompson Coles, General Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, has sent in his resignation, having received a call to a parish in West Virginia.

The congregation of the First German Reformed Protestant Church, where the Astors and Baron Steuben worshipped, dedicated its new edifice, in Sixty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues.

Dwight L. Moody, in announcing his reappearance in this city for one week next month, alludes to his services as a "mission" instead of a "revival," as heretofore, a fact that has caused considerable comment among his friends.

Grand Master Julius Harburger presided yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel and delivered an address upon the approaching jubilee of the order.

Thomas G. Shearman delivered a lecture at the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church last night on the hatred of the foreigner. He censured school histories for representing the British people as responsible for the Revolutionary War, and denounced those who are advocating war with Spain.

The committee of the City Club appointed to keep watch on legislation affecting local affairs, made its second report yesterday. A list of the bills introduced shows that ninety-nine measures encroaching upon the province of the municipal authorities were presented in the Senate and Assembly during the first eleven days of February.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History on "Southern California." He described the transformation of the State by means of irrigation. The great wealth of its fruits is now far in excess of the riches of the famous gold mines. Descriptions of the region of perpetual Summer below the San Bernardino Mountains.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Maine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

LEONARD R. WELLES DEAD

Body of the Brooklyn Ex-Police Commissioner Found at Plainfield.

THROAT CUT WITH A KNIFE

He Disappeared from Dr. Cooley's Sanitarium Wednesday Afternoon and Went Into the Woods Only a Short Distance from the Institution.

PLAINFIELD, N. J. Feb. 20.—The body of Leonard R. Welles, ex-Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, was found this afternoon about 4:30 o'clock, near the grounds of the Climax Gun Club, northwest of North Plainfield. The throat was cut from ear to ear, and the penknife with which the ex-Commissioner killed himself was lying beside the body. The suicide was apparently committed within half an hour after Mr. Welles left the sanitarium, from which he escaped on Wednesday afternoon. The body was found by Charles Farley, an expressman, living on Jackson Avenue. Fifteen detectives have been down here for the past two days, searching through the mountains. Frederick Welles, son of the missing man, offered a reward of $250 for news that would result in finding Mr. Welles, or for the recovery of the body if he were dead.

Reward Offered.

In addition to the detectives who were brought down from New York, there was a large turn-out of local people to-day to aid in the search. The reward stirred many to search. Mr. Farley heard of the searching, and went out this afternoon. The searchers all commenced work further away form the sanitarium than Mr. Farley. He commenced near the outskirts of the village of North Plainfield, and went slowly out. He came upon the body within twenty minutes. It lay in the woods near the gun club grounds. The spot where it was found was within twenty minutes walk of the sanitarium, and all searchers had overlooked the vicinity, because it was so close to the starting point.

It now appears that immediately after leaving the grounds of the sanitarium Mr. Welles struck into the woods and proceeded to the spot where he was found. He then doubtless cut his throat and bled to death. Farley came to this city at once and notified Frederick Welles, who went to the spot, identified the body, and notified the Coroner. It was found that the body lay in Somerset County, and Mr. Welles telephoned to Somerville for Coroner Stillwell. It was almost impossible for the Coroner to reach the spot to-night, and, as the case was evidently one of suicide, he granted permission for the removal of the body to this place, saying he would come here in the morning to view it. The body was brought to Runyon's morgue here about 9 o'clock to-night.

Since his father's disappearance from the sanitarium, Frederick Welles has been stopping at the City Hotel. He sent word to his family in Brooklyn to-night of the finding of the body. He refused to have anything to say. At the Brookside Sanitarium, from which Mr. Welles escaped, no one would talk.

The news reached the family of Mr. Welles early last evening. Frederick Welles, the ex-Commissioner's son, has been at Plainfield ever since his father's disappearance, in charge of the search. Mrs. Welles and her married daughter, Mrs. Mather, were at the Welles home, 231 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, waiting for news.

The message came over the telephone from Frederick Welles. Although the possibilty of such an end to the search for Mr. Welles has been repeatedly suggested, Mrs. Welles has persistently refused to entertain the thought for a moment. To every such suggestion she has replied that it was impossible. The news, therefore, came to her with as much of a shock as if no one had suggested such a thing. Mrs. Welles was utterly prostrated, and in spite of all that Mrs. Mather and her husband could do to console her was obliged to seek her bed.

Mr. Mather, after doing what he could for Mrs. Welles's comfort, left for Plainfield to join Frederick Welles and render all the assistance in his power to the ex-Commissioner's son. As soon as he had gone, Mrs. Mather also gave way to the shock, and to reporters who went to the house last night the information was given that both Mrs. Welles and her daughter were utterly prostrated and could not be seen.

Mr. Welles's Career.

Leonard R. Welles was born in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1835, and was therefore sixty-three years old. He was a nephew of Pillsbury, the founder of the Massachusetts State prison system. His father was Warden of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield, and took a great interest in prison reform. He soon became known as an expert in such matters, and afterward became Warden of the State prison at Joliet, Ill. From there he went to Dannemora and then to Auburn.

When he came to Brooklyn he established an oil business at 14 and 16 Vandewater Street, Manhattan. His son became a partner in the business, which is conducted under the firm name of Welles & Welles. During the Tweed régime Mr. Welles was Warden at Randall's Island, and attracted some attention by refusing to accept a consignment of supplies on the ground that they were not up to contract standards. This was a remarkable performance for those days, and Mr. Welles took considerable pride in after years in repeating a remark of Tweed's to the effect that he (Welles) was "the only honest man in the administration."

In 1893 Mr. Welles took an active part in the citizens' movement resulting in the election of Charles A. Schieren as Mayor of Brooklyn. Mayor Schieren appointed him Police Commissioner. One of his most noted official acts was the forcing of Patrick Campbell out of the Police Superintendency, an act which brought upon him both praise and criticism. It was during his term as Commissioner that the famous trolley strike took place.

Retained by Mayor Wurster.

When Frederick W. Wurster became Mayor, in 1896, Commissioner Welles was one of the few appointees of Mayor Schieren whom he retained in office. Toward the close of his term there was considerable talk to the effect that he would be retained in office by Mayor Van Wyck, and Mr. Welles certainly expected it. He asserted that a promise to that effect had been made to him. His disappointment at failing of reappointment was very keen, and it is said by his friends that this was one of the chief reasons for his mental breakdown. In addition to this, he grieved very much over the death of his daughter Alice, which occurred a year and a half ago, and a number of minor sorrows and disappointments combined to bring about his collapse. In politics he was a Republican. He leaves a wife, a son, and one daughter.

Hathaway Inn at Deal, N. J., Is Leased

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The Hathaway Inn, at Deal, is to be taken over by Arthur L. Marsh, cashier of the Flagler system, at present located at the Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla. The lease has been taken by Mr. Marsh for a term of years, and while the inn will be conducted under his management, it practically becomes a part of the Flagler interests. In the lease it is stipulated that the house will be maintained as a Summer and Winter hotel.

Stubborn Fire in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The local Fire Department had a hard battle for five hours early this morning with a stubborn fire in a large four-story brick building at 54 Commerce Street, owned by Jacob Kaiser, and occupied by Jacob Kaiser & Sons, produce commission merchants. The building and contents were damaged to the extent of $15,000, covered by about $8,000 insurance.

SCRAMBLE IN A TROLLEY CAR.

Fuse Ignited the Woodwork and the Doors Refused to Open—Two Persons Hurt.

As Car 528 of the Gates Avenue Line was going down Washington Street, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock last night, the fuse under the car burned up, setting fire to the woodwork. There were fourteen passengers on the car, six of whom were women. As soon as the woodwork began to blaze there was a panic, and men and women made a rush for the doors.

In some way the doors were jammed and could not be opened. The frightened passengers could not see the extent of the fire, and imagined that they were about to be burned to death, and shouts and screams filled the air. As the dense smoke from the rubber filled the car, half suffocating the passengers, the panic increased, and in a wild effort to get fresh air the windows were smashed.

Men and women alike fought for the windows, and James Reddy of 763 Monroe Street dashed or was thrown against the windows with such force that his face and hands were badly cut by the shattered glass. In the midst of the turmoil Mamie Goldes of 484 Gates Avenue broke one of the windows with her hand, lacerating it severely. To add to the confusion, several women fainted.

The panic was all over as soon as the doors were forced open, and the passengers were able to rush into the street. The women who had fainted were taken into the Brandon Hotel and revived, and an ambulance surgeon from the Brooklyn Hospital dressed the wounds of Reddy and Miss Goldes. The damage to the car was slight.

THE BOOK OF WEALTH.

An Edition to Cost $250,000 Is Being Published in Chicago—Copies to Sell at $2,500 Each.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—"The Book of Wealth" is being published here. It is to deal with all that is worth knowing concerning wealth, from the dawn of history to Joe Leiter's wheat deal.

The two editions of the book will cost $250,000, and only 400 copies will be printed. The first, or cygne noir, edition will consist of 150 copies, and will be sold at $2,500 a copy. The second edition of 250 will cost $1,000 each.

The covers are 17 by 22 and are of heavy golden silk, lined with white brocade, and the book will be embellished with original water colors and beautiful engravings. H. H. Bancroft of San Francisco is the author.

Among the Chicagoans mentioned are Marshall Field, P. D. Armour, Medill McCormick, George M. Pullman, Frances Willard, and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

THE BALLOT IN THE SOUTH.

Booker T. Washington's Advice to the Louisiana Constitutional Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Booker T. Washington, the colored leader and educator of Tuskegee, Ala., in an open letter to the Constitutional Convention now in session in this city, says, among other things:

"Since the war no State has had such an opportunity to settle the race question, so far as it concerns politics, as is now given Louisiana. The negro agrees with you that it is necessary to the salvation of the South that restriction be put upon the ballot. I know that you have two serious problems before you—ignorant and corrupt government on the one hand and on the other, a way to restrict the ballot so that control will be in the hands of the intelligent, without regard to race.

"With the sincerest sympathy with you in your efforts to find a way out of the difficulty, I want to suggest that no State in the South can make a law that will provide an opportunity or temptation for an ignorant white man to vote and withhold the same opportunity from an ignorant colored man without injuring both men. Any law controlling the ballot that is not absolutely just and fair to both races will work more permanent injury to the whites than to the blacks.

"I beg of you further that in the degree that you close the ballot box against the ignorant you open the schoolhouse. More than one-half of the people of your State are negroes. No State can long prosper when a large percentage of its citizenship is in ignorance and poverty and has no interest in government.

"Let the very best educational opportunities be provided for both races; and, added to this, the enactment of an election law that shall be incapable of unjust discrimination, at the same time providing that in proportion as the ignorant secure education, property, and character they will be given all the rights of citizenship. Any other course will take from one-half your citizens interest in the State, and hope and ambition to become intelligent producers and taxpayers—to become useful and virtuous citizens."

MARRIED ON TOP OF A TOWER.

Chicago Wedding Takes Place in the Office of the Weather Bureau.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—On top of the Auditorium tower, 310 feet up in the air, Miss Libbie Hill of 31 State Street, formerly of Hart, Mich., was joined in wedlock to Mr. Harry La Faunce, a musical artist who has done turns in the local vaudeville theatres. Justice Foster performed the ceremony.

The usual elevator charge of 25 cents was levied on each member of the wedding party.

The bride wore a white shirtwaist and the bridesmaid, Miss Laura Grant, wore a pink one. Forecaster Dunn and the weather man of Milwaukee were the guests of honor.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Saturday night in the Lower Ohio Valley has moved rapidly to the Middle Atlantic coast and has caused rain or snow from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast, and violent gales on the North Atlantic coast, an east wind of sixty-eight miles an hour being reported at Block Island. A second storm has moved from the North Pacific coast to Alberta, increasing in intensity. It has grown decidedly colder from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf, and warmer in the Rocky Mountain districts. Snow or rain may be expected in New England, snow or rain followed by clearing weather in the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, and generally fair elsewhere. It will grow colder in the Atlantic States and lower lake region, and warmer from the Rocky Mountains to the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	27	35	38
6 A. M.	27	38	38
9 A. M.	28	35	38
12 M.	34	34	39
4 P. M.	30	35	39
6 P. M.	31	35	38
9 P. M.	31	35	38
12 P. M.	32	35	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38¼
Weather Bureau	35¼
Corresponding date 1897	30
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees at 6:00 A. M.; the minimum was 34 degrees at 11 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 1.00 and at 8 P. M. 1.00.

The North Shore Limited.

Morning train to Chicago in 24 hours. Up the Hudson River and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley in daylight. Finest one-day railroad ride in the world; leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 each morning, arrives Chicago 9:00 next morning. —Adv.

THE VIZCAYA IN THE BAY

Driven in by the Gale, She Creeps Through the Fog to the Tompkinsville Anchorage.

A NATIONAL SALUTE FIRED

The Marine and Police Patrol Quickly Established About Her—A Talk with the Courteous Spanish Captain.

The Spanish armored cruiser Vizcaya, after riding at anchor off Sandy Hook since early Friday evening, waiting in vain for the weather to clear, got under way yesterday afternoon and steamed up to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville. That will be her nearest approach to the city during her present visit. The vessel was fairly driven to seek shelter in the harbor by the wind and sea. All night Saturday night and yesterday morning she had been buffeted by great waves, and there was hourly danger that her two heavy anchors would drag. The storm of wind and rain increased as the morning wore on, and by noon a northeast gale was throwing a sea against the vessel's sides that drenched her decks with spray.

The anchors were raised, and at 1 o'clock the big vessel began to feel her way in toward Sandy Hook. The fact was immediately communicated to the navy yard from the signal station, and Admiral Bunce began at once to carry out the naval portion of the programme for the official welcome of the vessel to the United States. The navy yard tugs Nina and Narkeeta, under the command of Lieut. John A. Dougherty, having on board thirty-eight marines under Lieut. W. C. Neville, United States Marine Corps, started from the yard at 2:55 o'clock. They were followed by the Commandant's launch Undine, having on board Lieut. Aaron Ward, who was designated to pay Admiral Bunce's respects to Capt. Eulate.

The Police Guard Taken Aboard.

Chief of Police McCullagh had been notified that the war vessel was moving and the tugs Nina and Narkeeta, upon reaching Pier A, found the first watch of the police guard ready to board them. Each tug took on board a Roundsman and four patrolmen. Ten minutes later Capt. Elbert O. Smith and Sergt. Mangin, in full uniform, accompanied by about twenty-five newspaper men, followed down the bay on the police boat Patrol in a blinding rain squall.

Meantime the big cruiser was slowly picking her way around the horseshoe, guided by the steam pilotboat New York, and half hidden by the continuous downpour of rain and a light fog.

Just as she reached the Narrows at 3 o'clock the Stars and Stripes were run up to her main truck, and the National salute of twenty-one guns boomed from her batteries. The echoing of the salute brought out groups of spectators on both shores, but these were quickly driven away by the gusts of wind and rain. An hour later the answering salute was given from the battery at Governors Island, but owing to the thickness of the atmosphere and the howling of the gale through the top hamper of the Spaniard her officers and men listened in vain for the sound of the guns.

Within the Narrows the Vizcaya was met by Health Officer Doty. He was received courteously, and was assured by the ship's surgeon that there was no sickness aboard. This formality complied with, the big cruiser stretched away with slightly increased speed for her anchorage, where the little fleet of tugs were assembled to welcome her. There were no pleasure craft of any kind out in the bay at that time, and the tugs that were there on business were tossed about mercilessly by the choppy sea.

Salutes Given and Returned.

The Nina was the first of the fleet to breast the visitor, and Lieut. Neville ordered the marines on board to attention and salute. The police officers also stood at attention as the cruiser passed. The salute was repeated in turn by the officers and men on all the other tugs, and the salute was gravely returned by the officers and men who were grouped on the Vizcaya's bridge and decks. Never a sound came from the 484 grim and swarthy men on board, except at intervals, when a short, sharp order from the bridge was echoed along the decks below. The perfect arrangements for the vessel's reception rendered very few orders necessary among those in command of the cluster of tugs. So remarkable was the silence that there almost seemed something ominous about it.

Slowly the big vessel glided on until it seemed that she was about to pass over the usual man-of-war anchorage and proceed up the North River. At the extreme upper end of the anchorage, however, she began to go astern and dropped anchor at 3:35 o'clock. This was over almost the exact spot where the Maine lay before she started south on her fatal cruise.

Scarcely had the Vizcaya made her anchor chain taut when the Undine steamed alongside and Lieut. Ward ascended the port gangway ladder, which had been lowered for him. He was "piped" over the side in the usual manner and was cordially greeted by the Spanish commander, to whom he offered in the name of Admiral Bunce the courtesies of the port. This is the usual formality observed when a war vessel visits the port of a friendly nation.

Royal Standard at Half Mast.

Lieut. Ward remained in the Captain's cabin for about a quarter of an hour, and as he descended the gangway on his return to the Undine the royal Spanish standard was put at half mast. This was the first evidence that the spectators afloat and ashore had that the visiting craft was aware of the disaster in Havana Harbor. Lieut. Ward returned immediately to the Navy Yard, conveying to the Commandant the official messages from the Spanish commander.

Meanwhile several craft which had made for the cruiser had been warned away by Lieut. Dougherty's men, and the guard about the vessel was quickly established. The marines who were to take up the first watch were told off from the Nina to the Narkeeta, as were also four police patrolmen and a roundsmen. The two navy tugs then began the first watch, which was to continue until midnight last night.

A rowboat, containing three men, came out from Tompkinsville soon after the watch was set and headed directly for the Vizcaya. The boat was intercepted by the Nina, and in response to inquiries one of the men stated that he had a telegraphic dispatch for the commander of the cruiser. This information was conveyed to Capt. Eulate and the men were allowed on board. Soon afterward the commander gave permission to several newspaper men to go on board.

At 5 o'clock a tug steamed up to the Nina and was hailed by Lieut. Dougherty. The Nina hove alongside of the tug, when those on board stated they had special dispatches for the Captain of the Vizcaya. After satisfying Lieut. Dougherty of the sincerity of their errand the tug was allowed to put two men aboard the Vizcaya. They were on board twenty minutes, during which time the tug was ordered to stay outside the sentry lines.

During the early evening several small boats rowed out toward the warship, and, though making no apparent efforts to reach the Vizcaya, they were ordered away. Search lights were freely used by the Nina and the Patrol, the latter being operated by Capt. Smith personally to discern if any small boats were lurking about. The Vizcaya's searchlight was also thrown out in various directions.

The crowds on shore became larger and the keenest interest was taken in every movement of the different vessels. To those that expected to see a most formidable type of vessel the Vizcaya was a disappointment. As she rode at anchor yesterday her fore foot was well out of the water and her hull low. This was partly caused by the action of the wind, and probably intensified by the fact that her coal supply is limited, but it gave her at first glance more the appearance of a merchant vessel than a warship, especially when viewed broadside on. But for her fighting tops and guns she might easily be mistaken for a merchantman.

Should the weather be fair to-day it is safe to say that many hundreds of sightseers will congregate along the shore and in harbor craft to view the visitor, but they will be closely watched by the police. Capt. Daniel Blake, who is in charge of the police in Richmond, has received orders from Chief McCullagh to have men constantly on duty on the piers and shore in the vicinity of the anchorage ground.

Up to last night the Vizcaya had not established any connection with the Staten Island shore. Lieut. Dougherty will remain in the vicinity of the cruiser while she remains in port, and will direct every detail regarding the protective watch.

The naval tugs Nina and Narkeeta were relieved at midnight last night by the tugs Daniel S. Lamont and Scout, which had been provided by the Supervisor of the Port. They took on the same number of marines and policemen as their predecessors had had, and will circle the vessel until 8 o'clock this morning. At that hour four police launches, manned by policemen and marines, will go on duty and stand by until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the naval tugs will take the watch again. This vigilance will be maintained until the Vizcaya leaves her anchorage and points out to sea again.

The police boat Patrol will make a trip every eight hours to relieve the police watches, Capt. Smith will make frequent visits to the anchorage to inspect the watch. The tugs will allow no craft within 500 feet of the vessel, and no one will be allowed under any circumstances to go on board without a permit from her commander. In order to get the permit one must first solicit the favor of the Consul General, who will in turn submit it to the Captain.

The newspaper men who were allowed aboard the cruiser late in the afternoon were politely received by the commander and officers. The officers' quarters of the vessel are daintily furnished. The salon is finished in white and blue, the panelings being done in polished bird's eye maple. The carpets and rugs are in harmony with the rich ornamentation of the apartment. In frames of gold surmounted by the royal crown are pictures of the King and the Queen Regent of Spain. The Captain's and all the officers' rooms are large and handsomely furnished.

No Time for Festivities.

Capt. Eulate said that while his ship was in this port his officers would accept no invitations of any kind. The Spanish ship had come here on a visit of courtesy and friendship, and when the dreadful accident to the Maine was learned, the flags were put at half mast and there they would remain until the ship took her departure. He likened his visit to that of one intimate friend to another when disaster had overtaken the latter. Delicacy dictated mourning with his friend and the avoidance of all festivity.

Referring to the catastrophe that had overtaken the Maine, he declared that he and his officers were greatly shocked, and that the sympathies of all were with the families who had lost those near and dear to them. He said that he had sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Navy expressing his sentiments and those of the officers.

Has Friends in Our Navy.

Apropos of American ships and officers, he made a friendly reference to Admiral Joseph N. Miller, whom he had met while the latter was in command of the Brooklyn at Portsmouth last Summer at the jubilee of Queen Victoria. He dwelt at length on his meeting the Chicago and her officers in Venezuela some years ago, and of the many friendships formed.

Capt. Eulate, when asked how long the ship would remain in port, said that he had no orders from his Government, but he evidently expects to be here for some time.

He was eloquent in his praise of his ship during the hurricane met between the Bermudas and Cape Hatteras. She rode the heavy seas without an effort, and, although the storm lasted thirty-four hours, no accident of any kind occurred.

Following is a list of the officers of the Vizcaya: Señor Don Antonio Eulate y Frery, Post Captain and Captain of the Vizcaya; Señor Don Manuel Roldan y Fossi, Commander; Señor Don Francisco Fairer Quiroga y Barcena Count de Villar Fuentes, First Lieutenant; Don Carman Suances y Calvo, Don Fernandez Luego y Gargallo, Don Antonio Magary Perez, Don José Manuel Ristori y Torres, Don José Maria de Paros y Gomez Colon, Second Lieutenants; Don Luis Fajardo y Puigrubi, Don Luis Castro y Aviscum, Don Gerardo Gobini y Argullos, Don Feliz Gonzales Castenavan, Don Ramon Manjon y Brandaviz, naval cadets; Don Federico Baleato y Quiros, Captain of Marines; José Manuel Canovas y Fabre, purser; Señor Don Antonio Turado y Calvo, Surgeon in Chief; Don Nicolas Gomez Tonnell, Surgeon; Don Matias Biese y Pueyo, Chaplain; Don Gerardo Frontella y Gomez, Chief Engineer.

The Vizcaya has a full crew of engineers, marines, torpedo corps, and carries ten torpedoes, marine artillery men, quartermasters, and other officers, and a diver; a total complement of 492.

A Quaint Spanish Custom.

Despite the inclement weather the crowds on shore and the craft of all kinds on the water steadily increased, and these remained until it became so dark that the big vessel could barely be distinguished looming in the gathering mist and darkness. Many lingered with the hope of witnessing one of the most quaint of all naval customs, which is commonly observed on Spanish ships. This ceremony is called "chasing the devil out of the rigging," and dates from the time of a mutiny on board a small fleet of Spanish war vessels in the early part of the century.

The story, as American seamen and others know it, is largely traditional, and is to the effect that at the time there was a disaffection among the crews of nearly every one of the vessels mentioned. The men became so desperate that, believing a storm was approaching, they secretly went aloft at night and jammed the sheaves in every block in the rigging, so that the sails could not be worked. The storm came upon the fleet, the vessels were helpless, and several were lost.

The officers promptly ascribed the broken sheaves to the work of the evil one, and every day since and on every Spanish naval vessel it is the custom to drive the devil out of the rigging before darkness sets in. At sundown a detail of men gather at the foot of each mast, and at a given signal from the boatswain they clamber nimbly aloft, and, going to every sheave, deftly brush their hands over it and as nimbly return again to the deck. At sundown yesterday it was too dark to see whether the custom was carried out on the Vizcaya, although her scarcity of sheaves or of rigging of any kind may have rendered this ancient observance unnecessary.

Many Telegrams for Admiral Bunce.

Rear Admiral Bunce, when seen at his residence, in the navy yard, yesterday, said that he did not know when Capt. Eulate would call on him, but that he expected him to-day or to-morrow, and that the visit would be made at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Admiral Bunce will then make an official visit to the Vizcaya, on the barge Undine, accompanied by his staff. Telegrams were pouring in on the Admiral all day yesterday, but whether any of them contained instructions from Washington or the nature of them he refused to say.

The vessel mistaken by the marine observer at Sandy Hook Saturday night for a man-of-war turned out to be, as intimated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the Commercial Cable Company's steamer, Mackay-Bennett. She has been engaged repairing the Fire Island cable and that in the Upper Bay, both of which had been deranged.

Another report which said that the vessel was the revenue cutter Manning, which had been mistaken for the cruiser, was due to an assumption that it must be she, as the cutter had arrived, and has the white sides and ram bow of a war vessel. Her arrival, however, was announced much earlier in the evening.

The Government's purpose in sending her here was reported to have relation to the patrol for the protection of the Vizcaya, but this explanation could not be verified. She lay yesterday at the mouth of the North River on the Jersey side.

CALLS PLANNED FOR TO-DAY.

Consul General Baldasano Outlines the Probable Programme of Official Visits.

"The wind, rain, and fog were instrumental in delaying the course of the Vizcaya up the harbor, and these have been the innocent causes of the tardiness of the commander of the vessel in paying his respects and courtesies to officials and others in New York," said the Spanish Consul General, Arturo Baldasano, at his home, 68 West Ninety-seventh Street, last night. "A programme which Capt. Eulate had in mind to carry out will, if the conditions permit, be put through to-day.

"I have not been aboard the battleship, for the reason that it is part of our naval etiquette for the Captains of war vessels to visit the Consul before the Consul visits them. It would have been entirely out of order for me to have gone to the ship first. I have had my secretary aboard and he has conveyed to me certain arrangements that are to be carried out to-morrow.

"The Captain is to come to my office, in Stone Street, at 10 o'clock in the morning. He may be attended by several of the lesser officers. We will converse there some little time, and at 11 o'clock will start to visit Admiral Bunce in his office, in the navy yard. Of course, it is impossible for me to tell how long the visit will take, but it is intended immediately afterward to pay a visit to Mayor Van Wyck in the City Hall. The propriety of the call first on the Admiral of the United States fleet is distinctly within the lines of Spanish naval politeness. According to our rules, the highest official in municipal affairs should be asked to receive us next.

"After leaving the City Hall, I shall very likely go over to the Vizcaya with the Captain. It was my purpose to give a little dinner party to Capt. Eulate at my home, and unless the elements intervene, as they have done, the dinner will be given before he departs. To-morrow evening the Captain and myself will visit the Cervantes Club, in Lexington Avenue."

Asked if the battleship would come up the North River, Mr. Baldasano said he did not think she would. He said it so emphatically as to leave the impression that she would not do so.

The Consul General said a number of invitations had been extended to the Captain to visit certain American citizens, but he could not give the names of the persons. To show the friendly feeling that existed on the part of the Spanish commander toward the United States and the sympathy entertained for the loss of the Maine and her crew, Señor Baldasano showed a copy of a telegram sent yesterday to Secretary Long. It read thus:

> To Hon. Secretary Long of the United States Navy, Washington, D. C.:
>
> When I arrived I heard of the Maine disaster. We feel very deep sorrow and sadness, and send our condolence for the dead and their families.
>
> ANTONIO EULATE y FRERY,
> Commander Vizcaya.

The Consul General said he was unable to say how long the Vizcaya would stay here. It all remained with the officials at Madrid.

WHAT IS HOPED IN SPAIN.

Maine Disaster to Improve Relations with the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Government is now convinced that the Maine disaster, instead of estranging, will tend to improve the relations between Spain and the United States."

DENIES ALL INTERVIEWS.

Capt. Sigsbee Wires that He Has Expressed No Opinions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Capt. Sigsbee to-day sent two telegrams to the Navy Department on the subject of interviews with him. The first merely said: "I have consistently refrained from expressing any opinion on the Maine disaster."

Later in the day he wired: "No newspaper divers have been used on wreck examination of the Maine. One man engaged by me was subsequently bought up by a newspaper. I declined his services. Subsequently, on his being unconditionally released, I might have used him in charge of an officer in recovering bodies, but decided not to do so. Any interviews with me, if printed, are untrue."

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO SPAIN.

To be Presented to the Queen Regent To-day—Bernabe's Farewell.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—To-morrow the Queen Regent will receive United States Minister Woodford, who will present President McKinley's dispatch of thanks for Spain's expression of sympathy with the United States in the misfortune that befell the Maine.

To-day the Queen Regent gave a farewell audience to Señor Polo y Bernabe, the new Minister to the United States.

BOSTON MINISTERS' COUNSEL.

Advise a Suspension of Judgment Pending Investigation.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—References were made in many of the local pulpits to-day to the loss of the Maine, and in nearly every instance the different divines counseled calmness and asked for a suspension of judgment until the facts of the case are made known. The coolness of Capt. Sigsbee was also cited as an instance of bravery.

At the Every Day Church, the Rev. George L. Perin said if it was an accident, we have sympathy for our Spanish neighbors, who for the moment are under a suspicion. But if it was not an accident, then let there be Cuban liberty and American vengeance.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, at the Tremont Temple, said:

"We should refrain from comment, and pray to God that there may be no mistake. May everything be done with justice, righteously, and with charity and patriotism. It is a time for prayer and not for dynamite language."

Reports on the Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Navy Department to-night received the following telegram from Capt. Sigsbee:

"Following is the condition of our wounded in Havana hospitals: Apprentice Koebler, slight improvement; condition still very grave; Holzer, same; Allen, slight improvement; condition grave; Heffron, Shea, Mattison, favorable; Loftus, convalescent; Cahill, improved, but grave; Mack, Waters, and Webber, favorable."

The report on the same subject from Capt. Forsyth at Key West says: "Maine survivors all in good condition this morning. Surgeon reports wounded doing well."

A Coffer Dam to Raise the Maine.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 20.—In an interview to-day, Master Shipwright W. F. Noyes, Acting Naval Constructor at the navy yard, suggested that the better way to raise the Maine is by the building of a cofferdam. He said that neither of the wrecking companies has the necessary apparatus for raising so large a vessel, and will not be able to carry out their plans.

Signal Stations on Florida's Coast.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 20.—Officers of the Florida Naval Reserves left here this morning on a trip to the mouth of the St. John's River and along the coast to locate signal stations. In case of war these stations would be equipped and manned at once, and prove important aids to the navy in giving and receiving information from vessels in these waters.

Olivette Passenger Hears a Noise.

KEY WEST, Feb. 20.—A passenger on the steamer Olivette, which arrived here last evening, reports that soon after the Olivette left Havana Harbor, and when she was about eight miles off shore, two reports were heard, as if from an explosion or from the discharge of heavy cannon.

A Requiem Service in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—United States Ambassador White and the American colony in Berlin were present at the American Church to-day, at a requiem service for the victims of the Maine. A commemorative discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dickie.

High Art in Railway Equipment.

The New Pennsylvania Limited is an example of the highest art in palace car construction and decoration. It is a club, a home, a hotel, and an observatory on wheels. The most perfect passenger train in the world.—Adv.

WORK UPON THE MAINE

Reported the Divers Have Made a Discovery Relating to the Cause of the Disaster.

PERHAPS NOT CAUSED BY MAGAZINES EXPLODING

Intimated That It May Be Found that There Was No Explosion at all in the Magazines.

Court of Inquiry Leaves Key West and Is Expected to Begin Work in Havana To-day.

The latest news from Havana as to the Maine disaster indicates that the original theory that an explosion in the magazine of the battleship was the final cause of the disaster will have to be abandoned. The officers of the Maine have expressed no opinions on this point for publication, but in some way—perhaps through disclosures by the divers—the belief has become quite general that the disaster was due to some cause not connected with the magazine.

It is said that the investigation of the court of inquiry may show that there was no explosion at all in the magazine—in other words, it may show the magazine still intact. Lieut. Commander Burnett of the survey boat Bache yesterday expressed his belief that this would be the outcome.

The court of inquiry which will investigate the disaster left Key West yesterday afternoon, and it is expected it will enter upon its work some time to-day. On the boat which took the court from Key West were a number of divers and a lot of apparatus for their use.

Capt. Sigsbee yesterday took pains to telegraph the Navy Department that he had given no interviews to newspaper correspondents on the cause of the disaster to his vessel, and that he had carefully excluded from his force of divers men employed by newspapers.

Judge Advocate Lemly of the Navy Department was engaged all day yesterday drawing up contracts for the wrecking companies with which the department expects to arrange for work on the Maine. It is probable the contracts will be signed to-day. The Navy Department desires to push the work of the wrecking companies as fast as possible, for it learns that the Maine is settling fast into the soft bottom of the Havana Harbor.

THEORY AS TO THE DISASTER.

Lieut. Commander Barnett Says It May Be Found There Was No Explosion in the Magazine.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Lieut. Commander Barnett of the survey boat Bache said today:

"You want the facts. I can tell you there are ninety-five chances out of a hundred that the investigation will show that the forward magazine of the Maine did not blow up first, if it exploded at all, and that it was not the cause of the terrific consequences that followed.

"The condition of the wreck when first studied and a later careful scrutiny make this an almost absolute certainty."

MAINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Expected that It Will Begin Its Investigation in Havana Harbor This Morning.

KEY WEST, Feb. 20.—The lighthouse tender Mangrove left for Havana at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She carries the members of the court of inquiry which will investigate the Maine disaster. The Mangrove will stop at Dry Tortugas to take on board Capt. Henry C. Taylor of the Indiana.

The Mangrove carries air pumps, electric lamps for the divers, and other diving apparatus.

The injured men at the barracks and the Marine Hospital continue slowly improving.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Naval Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the Maine disaster undoubtedly will begin its work at Havana to-morrow.

This prompt action accords with the direction from Secretary Long sent yesterday to have the investigation begun at the earliest possible moment.

By an error incident to the haste with which the orders were gotten out the first accounts placed Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder on the Board of Inquiry as the third member; as a matter of fact Lieutenant Commander Potter, the executive officer of the flagship New York, holds that place.

Messages from Sigsbee.

Capt. Sigsbee was heard from late last night, but the telegram was not delivered at the Navy Department until this morning. His message goes to confirm the press reports of the events of yesterday in Havana Harbor so far as they relate to the exploration of the wreck. It reads as follows:

"Only most experienced wrecking divers can do effective work on the Maine. In the upper works I can use service divers. Did some work to-day, but with little success. Will do better to-morrow. Parts of the Maine, especially the superstructure and connections, are one confused mass of metal."

A brief telegram received to-day from Capt. Sigsbee reads:

"Havana, Feb. 20.—Bache."

This means that the Coast Survey steamer has arrived at Havana with all the diving apparatus sent from the squadron.

The statement relative to experienced divers is explained at the Navy Department as no reflection upon the men now engaged in the work, they being enlisted men belonging to the navy. It is the practice on board of men-of-war to assign a few men, always volunteers, on account of the hazardous nature of the work, to duty as divers in connection with their regular work. The scope of their work is the exploration of the ship's bottom generally, the disentanglement of cables from the propeller shafts, and sometimes the search for a lost torpedo or anchor. Such work rarely carries men deeper than twenty-five feet into the water. It is said that for operations in deeper water, such as would be involved in examination of the Maine's bottom, the training of the naval divers has not fitted them. They also are lacking in that kind of skill necessary to enable a diver to grope his way safely through the internal parts of a ship like the Maine, torn and dismembered as she is. Such work is highly dangerous. Creeping on slimy floors and in perfect darkness, through narrow iron-bound passages, and groping for the doors of the numerous water-tight bulkheads which divide the hull into many compartments require the highest experience and skill, and that is why Capt. Sigsbee, with only his sailor divers at command, has not been able to do much so far toward unraveling the mystery of the Maine's untimely end.

Contracts for Wrecking Companies.

Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate General of the department, was at work to-day in his office with representatives of wrecking companies, trying to draw up contracts for the immediate prosecution of the work. He has been at the task now two days, and it has not been easy to dispose of. This is owing to an apparent disposition on the part of at least one of the concerns to drive a hard bargain, leaving the department in the dark as to the amount of money to be paid for its services.

But it is believed that the obstacles have now been surmounted, and that the contracts can be signed to-morrow. It is the purpose of Capt. Lemly to hurry this work, and to that end he is arranging to have two of the companies combine their forces. They will be paid on the scale of day's work, with a provision for a bonus if they succeed in raising the vessel, thus insuring the recovery of as much of the valuable equipment as is possible, should it not be practicable to float the Maine again.

Great difficulty is expected in recovering the big ten-inch turret guns, each worth $40,000, owing not only to their own weight, 50 tons apiece, without carriages, but to the enormous turrets inclosing them with 100 tons of steel. It is doubtful if the tops of these turrets can be removed as was first supposed, by cutting off the boltheads that fix them to the sides, as these large bolts probably are counter sunk and the heads below the surface of the metal; on the other hand, the confined space within the turrets would make it very difficult to operate there on the inside ends under water. It is hoped it may be feasible to raise the turrets entire with the guns, if lifting apparatus of sufficient power can be applied.

Photographs of the Wreck.

The newspaper reproductions of photographs taken of the wreck were studied with much interest by the naval officers here to-day. Great surprise was expressed at the extent of the wreck, and the vast mass of steel and iron heaped in the forward part of the ship was a particular object of attention.

The experts who first ventured the theory of a bursting boiler as the cause of the destruction profess to find strong reinforcement in the pictures for that belief. The great mass of metal appears to be thrown up over the boiler space, and not over the forward magazine, while the forcing apart of the forward body of the hull they say might have been accomplished by the enormous expansive power of the high pressure steam carried in these boilers with their shells more than an inch thick. As to what caused a boiler to explode, whether a disguised bomb in the coal, low water, or faulty construction, they do not now undertake to say.

Secretary Long said this afternoon, after looking over his telegraphic and mail correspondence, that it contained nothing of importance beyond the dispatches already quoted.

The Secretary referred with satisfaction to the dispatch stating that the court of inquiry would assemble at Havana to-morrow. The plan had been for the court to meet first at Key West, and, after doing such work as was possible there, to proceed to Havana. But Mr. Long thought it was desirable to have the court proceed to Havana at once, where the inquiry could begin on the actual scene of disaster, and where personal inspection would aid in an intelligent judgment. On this account the Secretary sent orders yesterday for the court to proceed direct to Havana.

Mr. Dubosc received no advices of importance from Havana to-day. He expressed entire satisfaction with the plans by which the divers were to operate, and said there was no justification for talk about friction. Perfect harmony existed, he said, and on both sides, so far as he could see, there was every disposition to give the amplest facilities for investigation. Mr. Dubosc feels that the assembling of the court of inquiry at Havana to-morrow is quite desirable, owing to the rapid rate at which the hull of the Maine is sinking in the soft mud of the harbor.

Waiting for the Mangrove.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—A dispatch has been received from Rear Admiral Sicard saying that the lighthouse tender Mangrove has left Key West for Havana with the court of inquiry and additional divers and apparatus. She is expected here to-morrow. Neither Spanish nor Cuban divers will be employed in the coming investigation.

It is apparent efficient work is not possible with the divers and apparatus at hand, and the arrival of experts from the United States is anxiously awaited.

COMMENTS OF CAPT. SOBRAL.

Nothing Official About Them, as He No Longer Is Naval Attache to the Spanish Legation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—It appears that the comment of Capt. Sobral on the Maine disaster, supposed to be that of an official of the Spanish Legation, was simply the comment of an unofficial person. Capt. Sobral ceased to be the naval attaché of the Spanish Legation about four weeks ago.

A statement to this effect was made today by Señor du Bosc, Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation, who, when his attention was called to the Sobral case, said:

"As regards this reported interview, I know nothing about it beyond what I have seen in the papers. I should imagine Mr. Sobral far too prudent to say anything calculated to offend brothers in arms. At the same time, I should state that on the 24th of January last Capt. Sobral ceased to be a member of this legation, according to royal decree, which gazetted as his successor Lieut. Ramon Carraza y Reguera."

Capt. Sobral is at present in New York meeting his old naval friends on the Vizcaya; his official status as Spain's naval attaché to the legation is said to have terminated when the decree was gazetted last month. It is a usual formality to notify the department of such a change, but, owing to the exciting events of recent days, this notification of the Spanish decree was not conveyed to the authorities here at the time it occurred.

Evidently Secretary Long had no knowledge until to-day of Capt. Sobral's retirement from the Spanish Legation, for he said this morning he had called the attention of the State Department to the Captain's criticism of our navy, with a view to having an inquiry made by that branch. The particular expression to which the Secretary directed the attention of the State Department was the following, attributed to Capt. Sobral:

"It was the result of an explosion inside of the ship, which took place in one of the forward magazines. The fact of the matter is that the discipline and the watch observed on the ship were very lax. This, as one English newspaper the other day declared, is the case on American warships generally. This sort of thing has occurred on previous occasions on American war vessels."

The Secretary said that he had not called attention to those other features of Capt. Sobral's alleged interview in which he refers to the possibilities of war and to the information he had gained while naval attaché of the Spanish Legation.

As a whole, Mr. Long did not treat the Sobral matter as profoundly serious.

Assistant Secretary Day would not discuss the Sobral matter. It is understood, however, that the State Department does not attach deep significance to the reported remarks of Sobral. In view of Sobral's retirement from the legation the State Department may feel that it is not necessary to take any action.

SOBRAL TRIES TO EXPLAIN.

He First Denies the Interview and Then Tells What He Said.

Capt. Sobral did not return to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he is staying, until nearly 2 o'clock this morning. There were several reporters awaiting him, and he was asked if he had been correctly quoted in the interview which has caused comment here and in Washington.

The Spanish officer speaks English imperfectly, and in his excitement he sputtered as he denied that the interview was correct. The reporter who wrote the interview thereupon faced Capt. Sobral and told him distinctly that if he denied the interview he said what was not true. This was repeated a number of times in a most emphatic way and Capt. Sobral paled at the repeated insult, but he did nothing except to say:

"I did not say it; I did not say it."

"You did say it," retorted the reporter, "but now you see what a mistake you have made and know that the United States Government will demand your recall you propose to deny it."

The Spaniard shifted uneasily as he repeated his denials, and then explained that what he did say was that he thought the explosion was due to the carelessness of some sentinel who might have been stationed at the magazine of the Maine. Such cases of carelessness might occur in any navy, he said. He then said that he was not afraid of being recalled, and that anyway, he would be glad to leave this country. He said that he had written to Spain a month ago about his recall, and slapped his breast as if to intimate that he had his recall in his pocket already.

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"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm.*
Andreas Saxlehner.

SUNDAY WORK ON WARSHIPS.

Great Activity in the Norfolk Navy Yard—Thirteen Hundred Men Employed.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 20.—For the first time in several years the full complement, 1,300 men, is at work in the navy yard. Most of these men were employed to-day in pushing forward work on the monitors Terror and Puritan and torpedo boats.

The officials of the yard have been in frequent communication with the Navy Department at Washington, and it is understood that the full force will be kept at work until further orders.

The officials refuse to talk about the matter, but the unusual activity at this time is causing much comment.

COAST DEFENSE WORK.

Gen. Miles's Recent Orders Are Simply a Matter of Routine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Referring to Gen. Miles's recent order to Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, to immediately detail men and officers to all coast-defense points where modern guns are mounted, it was said at the War Department to-day that, while the order was issued as reported, it was nothing more than following out the plan of the War Department formulated several years ago, when the present system of coast defense was inaugurated.

The order calls for at least twenty men and the necessary officers to take charge of each of the coast-defense emplacements which have been completed and turned over to the War Department. These defense points are planned and constructed by the Engineer Corps and the guns are furnished by the Ordnance Department. As soon as completed, they are turned over to the War Department, and men are at once detailed to care for the expensive work and ordnance.

It is said that a detail of twenty men, so far from being an effective fighting force, is barely sufficient to properly care for the property. There have been a number of these coast defense works completed recently, and the order detailing men to care for them is said to be merely a routine matter.

In addition to detailing the men, a special board is now in session in Washington preparing plans for permanent quarters at the various new posts, and work will be begun on these as soon as practicable.

The men who are stationed at these new points will be drilled in the use of the guns and will form the nucleus of a permanent heavy artillery force, which will be augmented from time to time. It is for this service that the War Department has asked of Congress two additional artillery regiments, and the officials express great hope that this request will be complied with speedily, as there are at present not enough men to man effectively the many new works which in the development of the modern coast-defense system are being completed rapidly and turned over to the department.

Work on the Pacific Coast.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 20.—The fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia River were inspected yesterday by Gen. Merriam, who is in command of the Department of the Columbia.

The defenses at Fort Stevens, on the Oregon side, were completed recently, and will be garrisoned at once by Company H of the Sixteenth Infantry, now on the way there from Fort Sherman, Idaho. There are three ten-inch guns, with disappearing carriages, in the new fort.

Work is going on with all dispatch at Scarborough Head, which is on the Washington side, and opposite Fort Stevens. Two ten-inch guns arrived in Portland Friday for Scarborough, and will be sent down the river in a few days.

Hurrying Work on Torpedo Boats.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Several telegrams have been received from Washington at the Columbian Iron Works. The telegrams relate to the three Government vessels building there, and urge their speedy completion. The vessels are a 20-knot torpedo boat, the 24½-knot torpedo boat Rodgers, and the submarine torpedo boat Plunger. Work on the fortifications at Hawkins and North Points, which command the harbor approaches, is also being pushed as fast as possible under orders from Washington.

Ammunition for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Gen. Miles has directed the immediate distribution of ammunition for the modern high-power guns here. A full supply of shot and shell was sent to Martin Bluffs. The big twelve-inch guns in the hill back of Fort Point were supplied yesterday with ammunition. At Benicia Arsenal the stores on hand would soon be exhausted if war should be declared, but could be easily replenished from the Eastern Division. The only supply that is short on the coast is ammunition for modern guns, and a special train bringing it is now on its way from the East as fast as possible.

AN OUTBURST OF PATRIOTISM.

Enthusiasm Aroused by the Singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by a Woman at Lenox Lyceum.

During a sacred concert given at the Lenox Lyceum last night a special and prolonged demonstration of enthusiasm was caused by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The concert was given for the benefit of St. Mary's Home by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, directed by F. Fanciulli. The sale of tickets had been large, but the terrible weather kept away many purchasers, and not more than 1,000 or 1,200 people were present.

Miss Helen Jenynge sang the aria "Ah, non credea" from "Sonnambula." For an encore she gave "The Star-Spangled Banner." When she began the familiar air and words, there was an apparently involuntary outburst of applause all over the house. She sang with fire and spirit, which stirred the audience thoroughly, and was accompanied by the band. Many persons joined in the refrain, and each verse was followed by a long storm of applauding. At the end, the applause was faster and longer than ever, and was suspended only long enough to allow the last verse to be sung again and then resumed and continued for several minutes. Hundreds joined in with Miss Jenynge and the band in the two lines:

"And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Miss Jenynge seemed to be inspired by the general enthusiasm and rendered the song magnificently and evidently with her whole soul.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

MAINE SURVIVOR WRITES

A. W. Catlin Describes the Catastrophe to a Relative in New Jersey.

TELLS OF TWO EXPLOSIONS

Words, He Says, Will Not Describe the Horrors of the Night—Perfect Discipline Prevailed—A Marine's Coolness and Bravery.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Albertus W. Catlin, United States Marine Corps, has written his cousin, George L. Catlin of this city, the following letter:

"Key West, Feb. 17, 1898.

"George L. Catlin, Paterson, N. J.

"My Dear George: The papers have of course told you more of the terrible catastrophe to our dear old ship and gallant crew than any description of mine can. Spare me from recounting all the horrors of that awful scene. I try to regain possession of my senses endeavoring to think of something else, but while I live that may never, in fact, can never be. There are many alive who saw that explosion who are not suffering from any physical injury and yet they wish that they were dead. That scene must forever occupy the mind to the exclusion of everything else. I try to think of home, of college days that then seemed crowded full of interest, and they all lead to the fearful vision.

"Will you believe me, George, I had just gone to my stateroom with the intention to answer your last interesting and welcome letter. I had taken off my coat, and I had lighted one of the products of this country, (Cuba,) and the thought passed through my mind how much you would enjoy one of these superb Havanas on such a peaceful, ideal night. The water and the sky were so peaceful, so calm, that the very air held a certain stillness unfelt in northern waters. Nothing seemed so foreign to that scene as war. These thoughts which no doubt nearly all the men thought every night since we came here are now engraved on my mind as part of that indescribable scene. Had I not mislaid my pen somewhere I would have been in the act of writing to you when the explosion occurred. As it was, I was looking leisurely for the pen and enjoying my cigar to the full, and regarding it almost affectionately, when I heard an explosion that only perceptibly shook the ship. I rushed out in my shirt sleeves to see what was the matter. Then came the second—the terrific one that destroyed our ship and hurled to eternity so many of our brave sailors. I was near Capt. Sigsbee, and heard the sentry, one of my men, tell him, 'I have to inform you, Sir, that the ship has been blown up and is sinking.'

The Roar Indescribable.

"All my former experience, and I have heard guns fired that would deafen the landsmen, does not allow me the use of a single comparison. It was like nothing I had ever heard or thought of, and I hope that I may never have such an experience again. The noise alone seemed to be some tangible thing that was more terrible than cannon balls. We were then in utter darkness or at least it appeared so to me. I groped my way to the hatchway, and by some mysterious power, I shall never know how, found myself on the deck. Capt. Sigsbee had reached the deck, and was giving orders to flood the explosives. At the command of Capt. Sigsbee I ordered our boats lowered, and set about endeavoring to rescue our unfortunate comrades, whose heart-rending cries came from all directions, and were the first thing to bring the survivors to their senses.

"The ship had by this time caught fire and was in a blaze. This aided us in our search. Meanwhile the fixed ammunition kept continually exploding. On ordinary occasions the explosion of one of these pieces would create a great commotion, but after the explosion that wrecked the ship they were scarcely noticed. The ship had begun to go down by the bow, and we expected momentarily to see her pitch and go under the waves. Had she done this, there is little possibility that any one would have escaped, for the suction of such a ship would certainly have drawn most of the boats down, and there would have been no hope for the poor swimmer. Notwithstanding this danger, which was greater than the chance that the ship would blow up, though I had not seen it referred to when the terrors of that awful scene are described, yet notwithstanding all this the men did not forsake a single comrade while they had any chance of saving or finding him.

"The discipline was remarkable. We put several boatloads of rescued ones aboard the City of Washington. I remained with the boat, and was one of the last to be lifted aboard. I had but a few fragments of my uniform left. Legs and arms of former companions could be seen floating around. These generally were torn and were masses of flesh. Straws in a whirlwind could not have been more helpless than were these brave fellows who had been caught in the force of the explosion. But enough.

"Next day I was ordered with my companions to Key West. Our poor comrade Merritt, who was killed, was at Annapolis when I played half back on the college team. We shall miss him very much. Of course we all have our opinion regarding the cause of the accident, but you will not expect me to express my opinion now. You are familiar with our orders, and need no explanation. Will write to you in a few days. Writing does seem to take up my mind better than anything else. I have written by the same mail to my mother. Believe me to remain yours very truly,

"A. W. CATLIN."

MAINE'S PAPERS RECOVERED.

Chaplain Chidwick Takes Charge of Property Taken from the Bodies.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Chaplain Chadwick of the Maine has recovered and taken charge of considerable sums of money with letters and other personal property from the bodies taken from the wreck. In one case the initials can be seen on the coat lining, and may serve to identify the body of the wearer, but the harbor water is so filthy that the marks are nearly illegible. To-day divers recovered the cipher code book, the log of the Maine, and many official and private papers.

The wounded are doing well. Probably four or more will be taken to Key West to-morrow by the Bache. Father Power of the Jesuits arrived yesterday from Tampa, and immediately visited the Maine's wounded in the hospital.

ITALIAN SOCIETIES TO PARADE.

Arrangement are being made by the American Italian Protectory for a parade of Italian societies in this city, in honor of the memory of the dead of the battleship Maine. Father Bonaventura Piscopo, pastor of the Church of the Most Precious Blood, in Baxter Street, is President of the Protectory, and the matter of completing the details has been placed in his hands. A meeting to perfect the plans will probably be held today or to-morrow, and the paarde will take place the latter part of the week.

Every Italian society in the city has been invited to take part, and among those who had already announced their intention of doing so are the Sons of Columbus, the Garibaldi Guards, Victor Emmanuel Club, and the Italian Volunteer Rifle Corps. The prospects are that fully 5,000 men will be in the ranks, and that music will be furnished by some twenty musical bodies.

The parade will probably start from the City Hall, then march up to Fifty-ninth Street, and up the Boulevard to Grant's Tomb, where it will disband, after each society has deposited a floral tribute at the Tomb.

Aid for the Cubans.

The Rev. J. F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, announced yesterday that at the collection taken the Sunday before for the Cuban Relief Fund $325.89 had been received. In addition to this contribution of provisions, light clothing, and medicines had been pouring in during the week, and there was a space fifteen feet square in the church building filled with boxes of crackers and flour, boxes of cereals, quinine, and other articles. Contributions will be received up to Wednesday, and will be sent to Cuba through the agency of the Central Relief Committee.

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FOOD FOR RECONCENTRADOS.

United States Consuls in Cuba Accuse Gen. Lee of Unfairness in Its Distribution.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Some friction, it is reported, has occurred between Consul General Lee and the other United States Consuls in the island over the distribution of food and supplies sent from the United States for the reconcentrados. The complaint is made that, though food and money have been coming for several weeks, nothing has been distributed outside Havana Province.

Consul Barker of Sagua La Grande and Consul Brice of Matanzas, who came here to learn the particulars of the Maine explosion, left, it is said, without calling on the Consul General. The reason given was that they felt they had not been treated fairly by the Consul General. Each expected aid for his district from the American supplies, but received none. The statement is made that it is their intention to appeal directly to the American State Department and to ask that food be consigned to them instead of to the Havana Consulate. The incident has caused some comment among Americans here, who regret it.

Consul Brice says he is sick at the sights forced on him during the last two years. He has reported the facts of the case to Washington, and believes his district entitled to share immediately in the aid offered. Consul Barker says that a few days ago he found a man dead of want in the market place of Sagua La Grande. The Mayor took up a collection, appealing to all classes, but so great is the general impoverishment that it yielded only $2.50. Both Consuls say this distress must grow daily and that death will keep pace with it unless relief is afforded.

Consul General Lee, when these matters were brought to his attention, replied that there was not the slightest intention to neglect the reconcentrados in the eastern provinces, but he pointed out that Havana, being the largest city, was consequently more in need of succor. He asserted that he had written the Consuls that everything possible would be done for sufferers in their localities as soon as supplies are available, but the relief thus far has been nowhere near commensurate with the necessity. He has deputed much of the work of distribution to Miss Clara Barton, who has the confidence of all parties and who is almost constantly at work in conjunction with the special agent of the Consul General.

THE WOUNDED AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Feb. 20.—The following are the wounded in the Marine Hospital here:

CHRISTENSON, CARL, Sweden; right arm and leg bruised and burned; arms and head bruised, and badly shaken up.

DRESSLER, G. J., of New York City, fractured jaw, fractured knee cap, wound in breast and back.

FOX, GEORGE, Grand Rapids, Mich.; cut on head, right arm burned, foot and hand cut.

FOLEY, PATRICK, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; cut on nose, eyes, and mouth; he is most seriously hurt and is in great pain.

HUTCHINS, ROBERT, colored New York; arms and face badly burned.

LARSEN, MARTIN, Philadelphia; was in hospital when the explosion took place; he has had continued fever, but is now convalescing.

THOMPSON, FRANK G., Austin, Ill.; dislocated ankle; arm cut; bruise on side.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM H., New York City; back hurt; side bruised, and both hands burned.

WORTH, GEORGE, Brooklyn, bruised on leg and neck.

The Marine Hospital men are the most seriously hurt, but none is in danger of dying. They are in good spirits.

The wounded at the United States Barracks Hospital could not be seen to-day, but the commanding officers stated that none was dangerously hurt.

WENT DOWN IN DARKNESS.

KEY WEST, Feb. 20.—The hairbreadth escapes told of by the survivors of the Maine disaster are almost miraculous. Men who were between decks fought to reach the decks. The wounded who could not get out met their deaths bravely. As the water rsuhed into the ship, the cries of the wounded men could be heard calling for aid. In a few minutes their doom was sealed.

No searchlight was thrown on the scene. It is not known why, but a gentleman in the city who was at Havana at the time says that fifteen minutes after the explosion he was looking toward the wreck and waiting for a searchlight to be thrown on the ship, but none appeared, and the work of rescue had to be done in the darkness.

WORK OF BROOKLYN SAILORS.

KEY WEST, Feb. 20.—Thomas Melville of Brooklyn, one of the Maine's crew, is here, uninjured. He was on watch on the quarter deck and felt a shock, followed by an explosion, and was thrown forty feet from the ship into the water. He swam back to the Maine and climbed aboard again, and afterward tried to save the lives of men floating in the water.

Harry McCann of Brooklyn has a strained back. He was thrown overboard from the quarterdeck by the shock, and immediately swam back to the ship and attempted to get the whaleboat out with the help of Melville. Many of the men on the quarterdeck who had lost their presence of mind were thrown overboard by McCann and Melville, who afterward succeeded in manning the whaleboat, which sank from the suction from the ship going down.

THE CAMPANIA AT HER DOCK.

The Cunard Line steamship Campania, which anchored in the fog outside the bar on Saturday morning, came up to her pier yesterday. The officers and passengers learned of the Maine disaster from Pilot George Cramer, who boarded the vessel at 6:30 A. M. Saturday, off Fire Island.

The news of the destruction of the battleship and the awful loss of life caused great excitement aboard. Capt. Walker immediately ordered the vessel's colors, the Royal Naval Reserve flag, at half-mast, and they thus remained till sunset, and were thus set again at time of sunrise yesterday morning, and were so displayed when she came up the bay to her pier. It was 2 o'clock when she warped in.

The explosion on the Maine had been almost the sole topic of conversation during the long wait in the fog outside Sandy Hook. The opinions expressed were said to have been as varied as those which have been passed ashore, and the foreigners expressed the deepest sympathy to the American passengers.

The Campania was anchored only a mile and a half from the Viscaya, and at times through a rift in the fog she could be distinguished by those aboard the liner, and her presence excited unusual interest in view of the appalling news from Havana. The pilot had taken aboard but a few papers, and they were eagerly perused, being passed from one to another and read aloud.

The Campania had a rough passage throughout, being beset by head winds and high seas, and the added delay caused by the fog, with the great desire to get ashore and learn the latest news concerning the stirring events of the period while she was at sea, was particularly trying.

Among the passengers on the Campania were G. Branchi, the Italian Consul General; L. B. Kilbourne of the Agricultural Department at Washington, Edgar Scott of the American Legation at Paris, and Capt. E. Mayne and Col. Thomas O. Wingate of the Royal Engineers.

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SERMONS ON THE MAINE

Many Pastors of Various Denominations Refer to the Disaster in Havana Harbor.

DR. PARKS ON SENATOR MASON

He Criticises the Illinois Man and Sensational Journalism in His Talk to Sons of the Revolution.

The eighth annual Sunday service of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution commemorative of the birth of George Washington was held yesterday afternoon at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue. Several hundred members of the society, each wearing the official insignia, were present, and the church was decorated with flags and the banners of the society. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of the church, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church; the Rev. Dr. George Stuart Baker, rector of St. Luke's Hospital; the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe of the Collegiate Church; the Rev. Brady E. Backus, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles; the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Rev. Charles E. Brugler, rector of St. Peter's Church, Port Chester. A special form of prayer and thanksgiving had been prepared for the service, including a Collect for the Sons of the Revolution. A special programme of music was given.

The sermon was preached by Dr. Parks, who took for his text, "So Israel rebelled against the house of David unto this day." I. Kings, xii., 19. Dr. Parks described the incidents which led to the American Revolution, and detailed many of the deeds of bravery and public acts of note which have been handed down in the histories of the country. He said that the Revolution was an issue of principle and not of pounds, as the English sometimes hinted; that the various objectionable taxes and restrictions of that day might well be compared with those self-imposed in the present day, and that it was a sturdy independence rather than a desire to evade taxes, unjust even though they might have been, which led up to the Revolution. In part, he said:

"At the time of the Revolution almost every language known to the world was spoken in Pennsylvania, but when the call to arms came the Dutchmen and French and Puritans fell into line side by side. The Declaration of Independence welded and amalgamated all the races of the new country into one. Is the unity of our race as great to-day? If we were called into another Revolution, would the various races of this city join hand in hand? I do not believe they would. While New York's millions speak the same language, they are divided into many elements. The public schools have evened the discrepancies of the language, but they have not imbued the youth with that National spirit which we could desire.

"Nevertheless, as a country, I believe we have many things to be proud of. Outside of the press we have not become hysterical under the present exciting circumstances. We have proceeded in the even tenor of our way, and we should be thankful that we have a President at Washington who has not allowed his judgment to be overturned by the excited utterances of some of our citizens.

"It should be a matter of concern to us that one miserable fellow, whose name I have now forgotten, should have arisen in our National Senate, which should, of all bodies, maintain at all times its dignity and composure, and should have disgraced us by his excited utterances. He is a disgraceful bramble in our highest body of legislators.

"I do not believe that we, as a Nation, countenance these things, yet our actions are sometimes contradictory. Certain sensational journals of this city have been excluded from our clubs and from our homes; yet many of us buy their screeching 'extras,' which are a disturbing factor in an otherwise peaceful community, thereby giving them our tacit support."

FATHER MALONE'S TRIBUTE.

The Pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church Offered Mass for the Maine's Dead.

Father Sylvester Malone, rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, offered mass, at which he officiated yesterday, and led his congregation in prayer for the repose of the souls of the sailors and marines who perished on the Maine.

The church is known as the "Church of the Flag and the Cross," which title was given when Fort Sumter was fired upon for the patriotism displayed by its pastor (Father Malone) in raising the flag beneath the cross. It was filled with a large gathering of patriotic citizens, many of them of religious denominations other than the pastor, who had come to hear the priest speak about the disaster to the Maine. In his references to the subject Father Malone said:

"The holy sacrifice of the mass of to-day—also that of to-morrow—I will offer for the repose of the dead marines and sailors of the battleship Maine. The disaster is much to be regretted, but there is one consolation—aboard the ship there was a Chaplain of the Roman Catholic faith, who administered the sacraments of the Church to the dying. Those who did not receive the sacraments we hope the Almighty has provided for. In a matter like this great calamity we should be conservative, and not express in public individual opinion as to the real cause of the disaster until the results of an official investigation are made known. Whatever the decision of the authorities appointed by the Government to investigate the disaster may be, we should stand by it. Individual opinion does not count.

"Ours (Sts. Peter and Paul's) was the first edifice in the United States to hoist the American flag and stand by its colors, as American citizens for their rights, at the time of the war of the rebellion, and a more appropriate edifice for a mass for the repose of the seamen and marines who lost their lives in the service of the American Nation could not be selected. It would be a wise thing for all of our Catholic churches to follow our example.

"When the members of our faith enter the service they should insist that their religious rights shall not be interfered with. Those rights are not against any governmental laws or rights of citizenship. I am happy to state that such a large number of the martyrs of the Maine were of our faith, and that their last moments were consoled by the administration of the sacraments of the Church, by the Chaplain of the ship."

Father Malone then ascended the steps of the altar, and, kneeling before the sanctuary, led the gathering in prayer for the repose of the souls of the dead. The scene was impressive, and many were visibly affected.

IN OTHER BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Dr. Iglehart Says Treachery Would Stir Us to Merciless Fury.

The destruction of the Maine and the questions growing out of the calamity were treated by the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart in the course of his sermon at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church. Among other things, he said:

"Remembering Washington and Lincoln, we will not forget the private soldiers that did the fighting and shed their blood. We will not forget the brave men so recently martyred on the Maine. Their sacrifice and fame are the same whether they perished by accident or by the hate of an enemy. In the absence of knowledge as to the cause of the calamity, the Nation has maintained a becoming dignity, wisdom, patience, and charity, which have commanded respect at home and abroad.

"If an investigation of the facts shall prove that the calamity was an accident, the coolness and kindness of the American Nation, the survivors of the ill-fated vessel, and the Spanish officers, will appear a bright page in history. But if the investigation should reveal the fact that the massacre was a plot of the enemy, then there should be a terrible penalty to pay. An intentional shot through the Stars and Stripes, with no man back of them, would touch the patriotic nerve of every true American, but a shot of treachery through the hearts of over 250 brave men, defending the flag, would stir the conscience of the Nation until it would move with merciless fury.

"It is to be hoped that an investigation of the facts will show that the calamity was accidental, and that dire consequences may be averted. It is fortunate for the country that we have such a just man and true as Mr. McKinley as President, and we can safely trust the helm of our Ship of State in the storm to him.

"Whether the explosion was by accident or intent, Cuba is free. The King business in this Western world is dead. Not a single King or Queen presses the soil of this Western Hemisphere. The political atmosphere has been death to them all. There are dependencies of royalty, but being detached, one by one, and it is only a question of time when all will be independent."

The Rev. Dr. S. Gifford Nelson of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church spoke on the subject of "Let Us Have Peace." He said: "The genius and interests of this country demand peace. The drum-beat would prove the death knell of our prosperity. We must regret that the destruction of our ship emboldened the base persons who disgrace journalism to engage in a display of their reckless mendacity and constitutional depravity. It is no fault of theirs that we are not now on the eve of war. As enemies of civilization, and of their country, these men have made themselves objects of abhorrence." Dr. Gifford thought it a preposterous assumption that the Spanish Government could have been a party to the destruction of the Maine.

The Rev. Dr. C. S. Williams of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Flatbush advocated the building of a National monument to the men who went down with the warship. He said: "This fearful visitation fell upon us while we were quite unprepared. The mighty ship suddenly became the wretched and treacherous coffin of her brave crew. There have been no vaporous threats or mouthings, but the chastened and dignified self-repression that becomes a great people—a suspension of judgment, waiting for evidence which every magnanimous nature hopes will not brand human beings as more treacherous than devils. If the facts show that the noble ship and her slaughtered crew were the victims of treachery, then, while the Spanish people and Government, as such, may be clear, the indemnity must be ample in every particular."

The Rev. Daniel Munro Wilson, pastor of Unity Church, (Unitarian,) at Gates Avenue and Sterling Place, urged his hearers to accept Capt. Sigsbee's advice and suspend judgment temporarily on the cause of the disaster. "The accident," he said, "denotes a new peril for our navy; our warships may be engines of self-destruction as well as destroyers of our enemies. God grant that it was an accident! We hope so, and the evidence tends to prove that theory. Still, we have all had our grave suspicions. But the dignity of the Nation's sorrow should not be broken in upon by the present cry for war. Let us be calm; let us take the sorrow of Spain as genuine and hold our judgment in abeyance until the truth is known."

The Rev. J. F. Carson paid a warm tribute to the valor of the officers, sailors, and marines of the battleship Maine, in the course of his sermon at the Central Presbyterian Church. "The time to know Capt. Sigsbee, and to tell what he is made of," said he, "is not as he paces the deck of the mighty and majestic Maine, while she rides peacefully on the waters of Havana Bay. Then a pigmy may seem great, or a poltroon may seem a hero. But watch the Captain in the awful hour of calamity, because of some dire accident or some vile treachery, when his great ship is sinking and carrying down the brave fellows who have manned her guns. If in this hour you find him calm and fearless and faithful, then you may know that you are in the presence of a hero." The preacher praised the bravery of William Anthony, the marine, and others, and pleaded for arbitration as the only method of settling international disputes. The honor of our Government, he said, is safe in the keeping of our chosen officials, and we await their direction."

The Rev. H. P. Gallagher at high mass in St. Michael's Church, Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, praised the bravery of the gallant men "who went heroically to their death in Havana Harbor." He announced there would be a requiem mass for the sailors on Saturday at 9 A. M.

Father Flood, who celebrated high mass in St. Augustine's Church, in Sixth Avenue, in the absence of the Rev. E. W. McCarty, asked the prayers of the congregation for the repose of the souls of the sailors of the Maine.

THOUGHTS IN OTHER PULPITS.

The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, in the course of his morning sermon in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, feelingly touched upon the disaster to the battleship Maine. He said that while the great heart of the Nation was throbbing with grief over the loss of its dead heroes, it was plain that it was provoked. May God direct, he said, that its anger may not lead it into an unseemly demonstration of passion. He prayed for courage to meet the crisis as became citizens of the most enlightened Republic in the world. Dr. Newton said that he could not undertake to prophesy the outcome of the disaster, but he believed that God would direct and guide this Nation in its conduct.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, in his opening prayer yesterday morning, prayed for the souls of the unfortunate sailors who lost their lives on the Maine. He bemoaned the disaster, but prayed that the Government and people would be calm and suspend judgment until the cause of it was determined.

The Rev. Dr. Philip M. Watters, in Grace Methodist Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, prefaced his sermon yesterday morning by referring to the disaster to the Maine. He said that he sincerely hoped that the real cause of the disaster would be ascertained, and he had faith that the Ruler of the Universe, Who governs the affairs of men, would assist the properly constituted court of inquiry in arriving at a righteous conclusion in the affair which is so deeply stirring the American heart. The clergyman urged his hearers to suspend judgment until the completion of the investigation. While he believed in the maintenance of the National honor and the satisfaction of the demands of justice, he deprecated the spirit which was being manifested in many hearts tending to precipitate the United States into a war with Spain. As a Nation, he said, the people of this country had always stood for justice, and there was never a doubt that they had plenty of courage to stand up for the right whenever occasion required. The kind of men that the country has for her defenders was shown by the conduct of the brave fellows on board the Maine who so promptly obeyed the command of their officer when told to wet the guncotton and by so doing prevented another explosion. Had the guncotton exploded not a man on board the ship would have been left alive to tell the story.

The Rev. J. W. Campbell, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, took for his subject last night "Our Sorrows in Cuba," and in the course of his remarks he paid a high compliment to President McKinley, saying: "I thank God that we have President McKinley, who has been a true statesman in this trouble. He has not been impulsive and is waiting until Spain is the aggressor."

INTENSITY.

The man or the machine that quickest works at maximum power is the most effective. One man excels another not so much by greater natural capacities as by being able to bring them all into instant play at full power. Some men are "all there," as we say, every faculty alert and ready, their highest intensity available at once for any work required. Apply these principles to the problem of heating or cooking, and we see immediately the great superiority of the gas stove over the coal stove. The latter has to be watched and coaxed and waited for before its greatest heat is ready to be applied. But the gas stove is as good for its work one minute after lighting as it is forty minutes. The instant you light the burner in a gas range you have a flame at its highest intensity. A better instrument, instantly ready for use up to its greatest potential power—that is the reason the gas-range is superior to the coal-range.

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THE BENEFIT OF A CALAMITY.

Chaplain Clarke, at the Annapolis Academy, Rebukes the American Nation's Indifference to the Navy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 20.—Chaplain H. H. Clarke, stationed at the Naval Academy, preached this morning in the Academy Chapel on the Maine disaster. He took for his text, "Behold the goodness and the severity of God." Romans xi.; 22.

"Goodness and severity in life," said the preacher, "are twin laws. Public calamity is never without something to soften it. We do not see why God permits it. We can say of it that it always moves the profoundest depths in human nature. It is a great price to pay, and often apparently needless, but something comes of it that in some way makes it a good.

"This country has seldom appreciated its navy; has not given it its place it should hold in its history; in a spirit of indifference or selfishness has denied to it ships and men; has made its creeks of more consequence than its grand harbors, its inland rivers than its vast sea front; has allowed a few million dollars to weigh more than the honor and safety of the Nation, and now while we do not, from the side of a Divine Providence, understand the calamity at Havana, from another side we can see that the sacrifice has its counterpart of possible good.

"If the Nation be stripped of its vanity and selfishness, and of its too little care for this arm of the service, the men who died at Havana will not have died in vain. It is not impossible that this rude awakening of the people may prevent some worse future calamity. Though it be appalling it must be accepted as an incident of the service. By it the grandeur of the service is heightened. It is a service of danger and sacrifice, calling for large minds and stout hearts, and these awful lightning strokes that befall it enhance the magnificence of the purpose for which it was created, and the nobility of the duty it demands.

"All honor, then, to the brave men whose lives were sacrificed, and all honor to the navy that has always passed through great tribulations to its highest stations and rewards."

THE LESSON DRAWN BY DR. HALL.

Need of Guarding Against Assaults from Without and Evils Within.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, in his sermon yesterday morning in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, referring to the Maine disaster, said that it was no wonder that the attention of the Nation should be turned at this time to the dreadful calamity in which over 200 lives had been suddenly sacrificed. A discussion was in progress as to the cause, he said. According to one theory the disaster was due to treachery outside the warship, while another theory attributed it to some internal force. The preacher said that the question was not settled yet, but no doubt it would be in time. The lesson for each one, however, was the necessity of being always on the watch against temptations from without and no less against the evil spirit that was abiding within.

In his prayer Dr. Hall besought Divine compassion for the homes made desolate by the calamity.

Memorial Service at Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Memorial services for the Maine's dead were held at Fort Sheridan this morning. The garrison's church was filled to the doors with soldiers and civilians. Father E. J. Vanttmann, Chaplain of the post, delivered the memorial address, and the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald said mass and conducted a communion service. Father Vanttmann drew a lesson of patriotism from the Maine disaster, and said that the Fort Sheridan soldiers honored the dead sailors because of the ties which bind the army and navy together. Over the altar was a canopy of American flags draped in black and white. A memorial inscription and a picture of the Maine were upon the walls.

On the Receiving Ship Vermont.

Services were held yesterday morning on the spar deck of the receiving ship Vermont, at the navy yard. The Rev. Father D. H. I. Reaney, the Chaplain, celebrated mass at 11:30 o'clock, and during the service asked the congregation to pray for the repose of the souls of the sailors of the Maine. At the close Father Reaney said he hoped all persons connected in any way with the Navy Department would pray for the men who had met "such a horrible but honorable death in the service of their country." They had shown, he said, that men could die as bravely and as patriotically in peace as in time of war.

Requiem Mass in Brooklyn To-morrow

The Rev. John F. Nash, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Clermont Avenue, near Park Avenue, Brooklyn, has arranged for a solemn high mass of requiem to be celebrated to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, in remembrance of those seamen killed on the Maine who attended the services in his church when the battleship was in port. A detachment of sailors and marines from the navy yard will be present.

Fire at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Fire was discovered at midnight in the block on Washington Street occupied on the ground floor by Samuel Wier's saloon. At 12:50 A. M. it appears probable that the whole block will be destroyed, entailing a loss of $50,000.

Cottolene

has every virtue that lard lacks. Lard has many faults that Cottolene is without. Cottolene is composed of refined cottonseed oil and carefully prepared beef suet and is as pure, healthful, and nutritious as the highest grade salad oil. As good as the best olive oil for frying and better than any other material for shortening, Cottolene is even more economical to use than lard.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Question of Biennial Sessions to Receive Attention This Week.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM

The Bill Agreed Upon by the Regular and Independent Republicans to be Introduced—Committee Hearings Announced.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Senator Stranahan's concurrent resolution providing for a Constitutional amendment to make the session of the Legislature biennial will receive attention in both houses this week. Its position on the Senate calendar will permit of its being taken up for final passage on Tuesday.

The indorsement of the measure at the conference of Republican Senators on Wednesday evening makes it very certain of passage in the upper house. However, there are several Senators on the Republican side who are opposed to it, and who will take the opportunity of expressing their opinions when the time for its final passage arrives. Senator Nussbaum will speak again against the measure, and it is quite probable that Senator Brackett will follow up the attack upon the resolution which he made last Friday.

The resolution providing for biennial sessions was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Litchard, but has been laid aside pending the action of the Senate on the Stranahan resolution. As soon as the measure is received from the Senate, the Assembly will take final action on the subject.

The Primary Election Reform bill agreed upon by the regular and independent Republicans at a conference with Gov. Black last Thursday night is expected to be introduced in both houses this week.

Hearings before Senate committees have been announced for this week as follows:

Tuesday.—Before the Cities Committee—Senator Brush's New York Health Board bill, Senator Nussbaum's amending the veterinary surgeons' law, Senator Tibbits's assigning certain piers on the East River in New York City to the use of canal boats, Senator Higbie's, relating to the continuation of contracts with teachers in the territory annexed to New York City; Senator Pavey's, providing for a farm colony for habitual drunkards. Before the Committee on Penal Institutions—Senator Wilcox's, Prison bill.

Wednesday.—Before the Committee on Codes—Senator Lamy's Anti-Trading Stamp bill; Senator Nussbaum's, to repeal the anti-scalpers' law. Before the Railroads Committee—Senator Coggeshall's bill prohibiting certain advertising on elevated railroad cars. Before the Judiciary Committee—Senator Cantor's, Anti-Trust bill.

Thursday.—Before the Cities Committee—Senator Ford's bill restricting the hours of drug clerks; Senator Brush's, Pharmacists' and Druggists' bill.

The Assembly committees will give hearings on the following bills:

Tuesday, Before the Cities Committee—Mr. Adler's bill grading the railroad employes of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge and creating a tenure of office.

Wednesday, Before the Ways and Means Committee—Mr. Miles's bill providing for the setting aside of cancellations of sales of lands for taxes in the Adirondack Park by the Forest Preserve Board, Mr. Fitzgerald's bill providing for the establishment of grain elevators in Buffalo and New York; before the Railroads Committee—Mr. Kavanaugh's bill providing for the issuance of mileage books containing a thousand coupons at a rate of 2 cents a mile, to be valid on trains when presented to conductors; Mr. Hoffman's, prohibiting elevated railroads in cities of the first-class from engaging in an advertising business; before the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment—Mr. Brennan's bill exempting new buildings from taxation until fit for use; Mr. Ives's, general equalization of taxation measure.

Thursday, Before the General Laws Committee—Mr. Sullivan's bill regulating the licensing and procedure of auctioneers; Mr. Finn's, amending the merchandise and warehouse act so as to make companies operating such houses amenable to the statutes in bringing actions concerning title and possession of goods.

GOOD ROADS LEGISLATION.

Farmers Opposed to the Higbie-Armstrong Bill, Which Embodies Gov. Black's Views.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The fate of the good roads legislation proposed by Gov. Black is still in doubt. A joint hearing on the subject before the Assembly Judiciary Committee and the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges was had last week, with the result that much opposition was developed on the part of the farmers, in whose interest the reform is projected. Another hearing will be given on Wednesday of this week, at which the friends of the proposed law hope to make a better showing.

The bill under consideration is a revision of the measure which suffered defeat last year. It embodies Gov. Black's views, and when it comes to a vote will receive whatever support the administration can give it. The bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Armstrong and in the Senate by Mr. Higbie, and has, by general consent, come to be known as the "Higbie-Armstrong" bill.

The "home rule" idea is uppermost in the proposed law. Under it the whole road building machinery is set in motion by the local sentiment of the counties. If the people of a certain locality want the State to help them improve their roads, the bill provides the method by which such aid may be extended. If they don't want the improvement, it is not forced on them. A county Board of Supervisors may, under the bill, vote to improve a certain section of a highway, either on their own initiative or on petition of a majority of abutting property owners. Their resolution must go before the State Engineer, who will submit plans and estimates for the suggested improvement. If, after examining the plans and figures, the Supervisors finally vote to build the new road, the machinery of the law will be set in motion.

Under the Higbie-Armstrong bill half the cost of improving the highways is to be borne by the State. No specific appropriation is to be made, the amounts necessary to carry its provisions into execution being incorporated in the supply bill. As the cities, it is estimated, pay more than 80 per cent. of the taxes, and will not be eligible to have highways built under the law, the opposition of the farmers is regarded as strange.

AGAINST MYSTIC "HEALERS."

Bill in Preparation to Prohibit the Practice of Faith Cures.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Christian Scientists, Faith Curists, and Mind Healers are threatened with hostile enactments at the hands of the present Legislature.

A bill is in preparation here which so amends the public health laws with regard to admission to the practice of the art of healing as to prevent that practice by persons who profess to cure by mental processes alone.

Col. Charles Z. Lincoln of the Statutory Revision Commission has even consulted with regard to the wording of the amendment, and it is understood that Senator Ellsworth will be asked to introduce the bill.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Bill Not Yet Signed—Speculation Anent the Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Up to the time of his departure for the Adirondacks, Friday, Gov. Black had not put his signature to the Canal Investigation bill, which had reached him just one week before. As there is no possible doubt that he will sign it before the ten days' Constitutional limit expires next Wednesday, the presumption is that he is waiting so as to be able to announce the names of the members of the commission simultaneously with his signing of the bill creating it.

John W. McHarg of this city is said to have been urged upon the Governor as a suitable man to represent Albany on the commission. The name of W. R. Hill, Superintendent of the Syracuse Water Supply, has also been presented, it is understood, to represent that important canal city. There is good authority, also, for the statement that the names of three prominent Buffalo men, George and Spencer Clinton and James M. Milburn, are under consideration. So far the Governor has given no intimation as to whom his choice will fall upon. It is not even known whether he will name five Commissioners or seven.

It is an open secret here that Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge is taking an active interest in the selection of the Commissioners, who are to investigate his expenditure of the $9,000,000 of canal funds.

INSURANCE LAW AMENDMENTS.

To Protect the Policy Holders of Mutual Fire and Assessment Life Companies.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn will send to the Legislature to-morrow, as a part of his annual report, a detailed statement of the reasons for presenting the proposed amendments to the insurance law relative to mutual fire insurance companies and assessment life insurance companies. Mr. Payn says that these amendments are necessary for the protection of policy holders. In relation to the first class of companies he says:

"Two mutual fire insurance corporations were placed in the hands of receivers in 1895. They were incorporated within two years preceding the time their receivers were appointed. Their capital stock was $200,000 in each case. Twenty per cent. of these capitals were certified to have been paid in in cash, and the balance of the 80 per cent. was represented to this department as consisting of notes of solvent parties. In the case of one of these corporations it is learned that practically all of the notes given for the 80 per cent. of the total capital required are utterly worthless. In that of the other, grave doubts surround the value of any of the notes, and the majority of them are deemed to be worthless, and yet they represented $160,000 of the $200,000 required in each case to be paid in as a prerequisite.

"The Superintendent of Insurance is given no authority to inquire into the value of the notes composing the capitals of mutual companies. This authority is vested in him by the provisions of the bill again introduced. The failures of the two companies referred to might have been averted had the authority now asked for been given him at the time of their incorporation. They certainly could not have secured charters upon the strength of the notes found to have been given to make up their capital stocks.

"An examination of a domestic mutual fire insurance corporation having been completed, a report thereon by examiners was made to me in August last, whereupon the corporation, by mandamus, restrained me from filing the report, upon the ground, among other things, that the same charges the corporation as a liability with the amount of its capital stock and is, therefore, in conflict with the intention of the law relating to corporations of this character. The material point involved in this case is, that if capital stock be charged as a liability, an impairment is found to exist amounting to some 24 per cent., whereas if it is not so charged the corporation would show a surplus. It is my determination to have this question settled on appeal. Should the action of the court in granting the present order be finally sustained, I shall endeavor to so amend the law as to relieve all doubt, if any now exists, as to the charging of a mutual fire insurance corporation with its capital stock as a liability.

"I am convinced that proper precaution in safeguarding the public from loss warrants the making of more radical changes in the mutual features of our fire insurance law than those suggested in this bill, and am not quite sure that such of its provisions as authorize the formation of corporations upon the plan of mutual insurance should be repealed altogether."

In relation to assessment life insurance companies Mr. Payn says:

"While those corporations provide in their certificates that in the event of their assessment calls being insufficient to pay loss claims in full, extra assessments may be levied, nevertheless the fact exists that they are writing certificates which have many of the features of level premium insurance, and the insured are paying assessment rates in excess of the actual cost of risk, at least for a certain period of time. In many instances it has been disclosed by departmental examinations that the excess payments on the part of certificate holders instead of being credited to such members were used for the purpose of carrying another class of members paying insufficient rates, by reason of the advanced ages they had reached since joining the corporations, thereby violating the principle of equity.

"Along the line of establishing a middle ground between the present Article II. and the present Article VI. of the insurance law, I have caused to be prepared a new article to be added to the insurance law, known as Article X., and have made the present Article X. of said law Article XI. The new Article X., relating to life insurance corporations on the stipulated premium plan, has been introduced in both houses of the Legislature. Under its provisions these assessment insurance corporations now carrying on business on business principles, charging for the insurance furnished an amount commensurate with the hazard assumed, may reincorporate, and thereby acquire the benefits which will follow an incorporation under an article which primarily contains two features not contained in the present Article VI. of the insurance law:

"First—A requirement which necessitates the collection of a sufficient and adequate premium at the time the insurance is taken.

"Second—The creation and maintenance of a reserve fund statutory in its provisions and more closely complying with that which experience has demonstrated as a necessary reserve to be maintained.

"In this same article protection will be given to those insured in such corporations who are called upon to pay an extra premium. In the event of their failure to pay such call, their policy will be scaled down to an amount such as is necessary to make the net premium on the insurance remaining in force equal to the reserve fund standing to the credit of such policy. In this proposed article provision is made for the writing of limited payment policies and for the writing of policies with cash values, subjecting corporations writing such insurance to the maintenance of a proper and adequate reserve thereon."

Superintendent Payn's report shows the assets of all the fire insurance companies in the State to be $285,919,206, an increase of $26,273,749 over last year, and their liabilities $129,213,488, an increase of $4,880,457. The receipts for the year aggregate $138,555,539.50, the excess of receipts over disbursements being $20,742,057.12. At the close of the year 181 companies were covering $19,203,914,678 of risks in force. During the year these companies, with the exception of the thirteen New York mutuals, for $175,739,425.86 in gross premiums, undertook to carry $19,215,567,895 of risks, an average premium of .91 for every $100 insured.

During the year 1897 nine joint stock fire insurance companies were incorporated in this State, with capital aggregating $1,800,000, while ten foreign companies were admitted to transact business here. There was added to the capital previously engaged in the business of fire insurance in this State the sum of $5,133,531. The year was a profitable one to the fire underwriters, and the surplus of the companies at its close is shown to have increased $18,380,239.

MISSING BILL FOUND ON HIM.

Dr. Kinnicutt's Hallboy Suspected When He Suddenly Wanted to Leave.

Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt found out last night where some of the money was that he has missed from a desk in his reception room at 39 East Thirty-fifth Street. Two weeks ago on Sunday, $39 disappeared, and last Sunday $10. He questioned every one in the house, but found no trace of the missing bills.

Yesterday afternoon he put a ten-dollar bill in the desk, first calling Mrs. Kinnicutt's attention to the fact that its number was E18223531. Two hours later the bill had disappeared. During the evening Alexander Larson, a hallboy, who had only been employed in the family two months, announced his intention of leaving at once. As he had been the only one to go in the room after the $10 had been placed in the desk, he was suspected.

Mrs. Kinnicutt drove to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and got a policeman, who, on searching the boy at the house, found the missing bill in his pocket. The boy was locked up.

Chief McCullagh as Best Man.

Chief of Police McCullagh was best man yesterday when Miss Mary E. Fox of Tremont was married to Richard Coffey, Superintendent of the stable of the Police Department. The wedding took place in St. Joseph's Church, at 1,852 Washington Avenue, the Rev. Peter Farrell officiating. Besides Chief McCullagh and wife there were present, among others, James McCartney, head of the Street Cleaning Department, and McCartney.

STATE LABOR STATISTICS

Commissioner McDonough Reports the Results of His Bureau's Investigations for 1897.

WORKMEN'S WAGES INCREASED

Gradual Decrease of Unemployed—Cost and Selling Price of Illuminating Material—Farming Interests Suffering from Competition and Scarcity of Labor.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Commissioner McDonough of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has filed his report for the year 1897, showing the results of the investigations conducted by the bureau into the economic condition of organized labor, into the ownership and operation of electric light and power, gas, and water plans, and into the agricultural conditions in the State.

Under the head of "Labor Conditions" the Commissioner reports that the data for this topic were obtained by means of quarterly reports from labor organizations, as to membership, total time of employment, and earnings of members during the quarter, the unemployed, rates of wages, and hours of labor. On March 31, 927 organizations reported a total membership of 142,670. At the close of the next quarter, June 30, 975 unions reported a membership of 151,206, and on Sept. 30, 1,009 organizations reported 167,454 members.

As for the amount of idleness, the report shows that on March 31, 43,631 members of unions were out of work at that time. Three months later the number had been reduced to 27,378, and Sept. 30 23,230 were reported idle. Reports as to the number of days each member of the union worked show that during the first quarter the average number of days of work per member was, for men 58, for women 63. In the second quarter it was 69 for men and 57 for women, while for the third quarter it was 67 for men and 66 for women.

Workmen's Average Earnings.

From the returns it also appears that the average earnings per member of the organized working people of the State were in the first three months of 1897 $155.06 for men and $85.63 for women, during the second three months $159.12 for men and $81.39 for women, and for the three months closing with September $174.40 for men and $91.80 for women.

In Part II. of the report, dealing with illuminating material and water supply, the Commissioners says that replies to inquiries were received from 97 electrical companies, 26 combined electric light and gas, 2 combined electric light and water, 61 gas, and 96 water companies. In addition to these returns were obtained from 4 electric light, 5 combined electric light and water, and 71 water supply plants—all owned by municipalities.

The report in dealing with the cost, present valuation, and appreciation and depreciation of plants shows that only the electric light and power plants have appreciated in value, to the extent of 12 per cent., while all other plants have depreciated from 5 to 27 per cent.

In the matter of annual salaries and wages, the highest average salaries paid are those of the gas plants, which average $1,260.70 each for the year. The highest wages paid are those by electric light and power plants, averaging $672.47 each for the year. The lowest salaries paid average $459.25 per annum each for eight officers and employes in the employ of two combined electric light and water plants, and the lowest wages earned are by the employes of public water plants, who received an average of $364.80 each for the year.

Cost and Selling Price of Light.

The cost of product and selling prices of electric light and power, gas, and water are variously reported. For the first named the lowest cost reported is from the village of Danville—2½ mills per ampère—and the maximum figure is 10 17-20 mills per ampère in Goshen. A New York private corporation places it at an average of 9 mills per ampère The selling price for electricity is given as follows:

The minimum monthly charge per arc lamp to customers supplied in cities on the contract system is $6, in Dunkirk, where the plant is owned by the municipality, while the rate for similar services is $3 in Rochester, the plant there being owned by companies. The highest figure ($10.41) is returned by a New York corporation. The monthly charge per incandescent light ranges from 40 cents, in Oswego, to $1.50, in Amsterdam. Schedule prices for municipal arc lights are from $6 per month ($72 yearly,) in Lockport, to 50 cents per night, ($182.50 annually,) in New York.

The cost of producing gas, as given by the companies, ranges from 31 51-100 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, in Utica, to $1.49 per 1,000 cubic feet, in Cohoes, the average for 26 establishments being 52 8-10 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The highest selling price of manufactured gas used for lighting is reported by companies in Kingston, Middletown, and Rensselaer, in each of which cities the rate is $2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet. The lowest price to consumers is $1.20 per 1,000—in Brooklyn, Buffalo, and New York.

The cost of producing 1,000 gallons of water in reservoirs as shown by the reports ranges from 2¼ cents to 10 cents, but no data are presented as to the charges for consumption on account of the variety of the systems used.

Agricultural Conditions.

With reference to agricultural conditions, the report points to the serious feature presented by the rapid and unprecedented depreciation in the market value of farms—represented by the owners themselves to range from 50 to 75 per cent. during the last six years. In this connection the Commissioner remarks:

"It is an unpleasant duty thus publicly to announce this condition of affairs, and it is only done for the purpose of impressing upon the Legislature the gravity of the situation and the apparent necessity for some prompt measures for the encouragement of the farmer and for the betterment of the farming industry of our State."

The Commissioner also points to the fact that the State has within the past ten years expended $3,309,503.07 to promote the interests of agriculture and says it is a disappointing fact that as the expenditures for that object increased from year to year, the farming industry and the value of farms seemed to decline in a greater ratio. The cause of these conditions he attributes to the scarcity of farm hands and the consequent excessively high prices for farm labor and to the competition of planters of early produce in the South.

The Princess of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, S. W.

Please send for the use of H. R. H., the Princess of Wales, six dozen of JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract as soon as possible. Kindly give two bottles to bearer for to-day's luncheon. Yours faithfully,

JOHN GWILLIM, Cellarman For H. R. H.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. One dozen bottles of the genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract will give more strength and contains more nutritive elements than one cask of ale or porter, without being intoxicating.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Mayor Van Wyck Promises to Help the Extra Street Cleaners—Coach Drivers' Faction Fight.

Delegate John O'Connell, the Chairman of the Central Labor Union committee appointed to call on the Mayor and complain that the uniforms of the street cleaners had been made in non-union shops, reported the result of the committee's mission at a meeting of the union yesterday.

"We were received very graciously by his Honor the Mayor," he said, "and when we informed him of the object of our visit he looked much pained, and then said that he would do all that lay in his power to have the extra force of street cleaners paid union wages and to have the uniforms of the regular force made in union shops."

"Heaven bless him!" exclaimed a delegate.

Delegate McNulty of the street cleaners, however, was displeased because the Central Labor Union and its committee had acted in the matter without consulting him or his organization, and he made his displeasure known in emphatic language.

Corresponding Secretary Farrell said he had received a letter from Mayor Van Wyck politely inviting him to attend a meeting at the Aldermanic Chambers on Thursday afternoon, when the celebration of Charter Day will be discussed.

Delegate Farrell then complained that Harry C. Miner and his son Edward had defied the unions in the matter of paying wages to the scene shifters. When the delegates remonstrated, continued Delegate Farrell, Edward Miner said he did not care whether union men patronized their theatres or not. They would make up from non-union men whatever patronage they might lose from union men.

"Miner has defied organized labor, and what are you going to do about it?" asked Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union. "Harry Miner was elected to Congress by votes of union men, and now he snaps his fingers in their faces. The minimum union wages are $13.50 a week in theatres, and he pays his men only $6 to $8 a week."

"We'll never send him to Congress again," cried a delegate.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Non-Intercourse Committee.

Delegate Barry of the Actors' Protective Union had better things to say of Tony Pastor, who had just been elected an honorary member of that union.

A special committee to investigate the rival claims of the two factions of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers to representation in the Central Labor Union also made a report.

The Maher faction, that is in favor of joining the American Federation of Labor, already had its delegates in the Central Labor Union, and the other faction, that adhere to the Knights of Labor, was trying to get in, and had the support of the building trades, the members of which are mostly Knights.

Delegate Hilly of the cigar packers and Chairman of the special committee said his union had instructed him to vote for the Maher faction, but he himself was in favor of the Knights, and could not conscientiously vote for the Maherites. He was between his Satanic majesty and the vasty deep.

"You ought to obey the mandates of your own union, and vote for the Maherites," said Prince, the second delegate from the cigar packers.

"I move that the meeting take no action in this matter," said Delegate Archibald of the paper hangers, but Chairman Farley declared him out of order.

"I move to condemn the Cigar Packers' Union and commend its delegate, Mr. Hilly, for his chivalrous and independent stand," said Delegate William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters.

"The Central Labor Union is not superior to the unions, and has no right to condemn them," exclaimed Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers.

Some acrid discussion followed, and when the report was voted on the Knights of Labor faction was declared entitled to representation, and the Maherites were debarred. This was followed by hoots from the delegates affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

BROOKLYN KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Protest Against Mechanics' Work Being Done by Police and Firemen.

A warm discussion was precipitated at yesterday's meeting of District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, in Brooklyn, by announcement of delegates of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Association that policemen and firemen were doing the work that properly belonged to their trade.

During the debate it was found that a number of other trades were also affected; that as there were many expert mechanics among the policemen and firemen, a great deal of the work on city property was being done by them. A. J. Boulton, the Secretary, was instructed to write to Mayor Van Wyck and the Police and Fire Commissioners protesting against it.

Mr. Boulton was also instructed to write to Senators and Assemblymen urging the passage of Assembly Bill No. 627, prohibiting contract work on street improvements and providing that all work in cities of the first class be done by day's work.

THE "DOLLS' DOCTOR" INSANE.

Strange Old Woman Who Mended Dolls for Department Stores Taken to Bellevue.

The "dolls' doctor" went insane last evening and she was placed in the insane pavilion at Bellevue. She is Mrs. Clara Lieb, and she lived in the dark, low-ceiled basement in the tenement at 61 East Seventh Street.

For a year she had been in the house, but none of the tenants knew anything about her, except that she is more than fifty years old, with a motherly face and hair streaked with gray, and that she always dressed neatly with a white apron reaching quite to her feet. She was a mystery to the tenants for a long time, and those who passed her door and heard her talking thought that she must have children. But after that they found that she was only muttering to her dolls. She repaired dolls for department stores, dolls that had arms broken or feet wrenched off or bodies mangled. Those dolls injured in the crush of business were sent to her and she made them like new before they were taken back.

The tenants became alarmed yesterday because they had seen nothing of the woman for several days and went into her room. She was there, but she had a strange look in her eyes and would not speak. So a policeman was called and then an ambulance. To the doctor who came the woman would only say over and over again, "Yes, oh, yes."

The physician could not tell whether she was suffering from aphasia or insanity. He thought her lonely life might have weakened her intellect. He deemed her best, however, in the hospital, where she could be examined and watched. Now she is officially entered as a "doll's doctor."

Senator Proctor's Cuban Trip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The published statement that Senator Proctor of Vermont, who is now on his way to Florida, was going to the interior of Cuba as a special agent of President McKinley to report on the conditon in the island, was denied to-night at the White House. It was said that Senator Proctor had not even decided that he would go to Cuba, that he might make a pleasure trip that far if he succeeded in finding some congenial companion, but his visit, if made, would be entirely on his own responsibility.

Brooklyn Man's Body Found.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 20.—The body of a man was found floating in the river at Hemlock Street yesterday. It was identified to-day as that of Robert Shelton of Brooklyn by his son, who is a letter carrier in that city. Shelton said his father was fifty-one years of age and wandered away a week ago. Citizenship papers issued to Mr. Shelton were found in his pocket and these led to his identification.

Postmaster Burned to Death.

RUNEBERG, Minn., Feb. 20.—The Post Office and store at this place burned last night. Postmaster Olaf Nartunon, who slept in the building, was cremated. There is no evidence of foul play, and the fire is thought to be the result of an accident. Nartunon had been Postmaster nine years. His body was reduced to ashes.

The Railway Train of the Twentieth Century

Is indicated by the New Pennsylvania Limited. Stenographer, stock reports, library, barber shop, bath room, and a ladies' maid are some of its novel features. Leaves New York every morning for the West.—Adv.

CRITICISM OF GOV. BLACK

Accused by Republican Senators of Usurping the Powers of the Legislature.

MANY ADMINISTRATION BILLS

Most of the Important Legislation of the Session Suggested by the Governor in His Annual Message.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The resentment harbored by certain Senators against Gov. Black for his interference in legislative matters, which was voiced by Mr. Brackett in his speech on the biennial sessions amendment last week, has served to direct attention to the fact that practically every measure of general importance that has any chance of getting through the present Legislature has been directly inspired, and is being actively supported by the Governor.

Senator Brackett lamented, as a humiliation upon the Senate, that members felt called upon, when they desired to bespeak support for the measures they introduced, to say that they had been submitted to the eye of the Governor. He contended that the Executive and legislative departments should be kept separate and regretted that the Governor should take so much interest in seeing that only such legislation as had received his approval should be submitted to the lawmaking body.

This view is shared to a very large extent by other Senators on the Republican side. Mr. Malby is known to entertain similar sentiments; he took occasion to display his freedom from the Governor's domination by voting against his canal investigation bill. Mr. Tibbits is in open hostility to the Executive, and Mr. Ford feels bitterly toward him because of what he terms Gov. Black's discrediting of his primary bill so as to claim the credit for legislation on that line for himself. These Senators contend that the spirit of the Constitution demands the separation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government; that it is contrary to this spirit for the Executive to busy himself with the making of laws, and that, instead of drawing up bills and campaigning to put them through, the Governor should wait until they are submitted to him, when he can express his approval or disapproval.

The Administration Measures.

An enumeration of the leading features of legislation so far proposed by the majority shows, as pointed out, that they are all what are known as "Governor's bills." Here is the list:

The Canal Investigation Commission was proposed by the Governor in a special message. A bill carrying out his ideas was drawn under his direction by his own Statutory Revision Commission and introduced by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

The preparation of a primary election bill was early undertaken by the Governor, and it has come to be understood that the only bill that can be passed is one that he has looked over and approved. He has talked with every member of the Senate and Assembly whom it has been thought necessary to consult on the subject. The most important conference on the bill was held in his own office, and that conference had submitted to it an outline of a bill which came from the Governor's own hands.

The concurrent resolution for a Constitutional amendment providing for biennial legislative sessions was the outcome of suggestions made by the Governor in his two annual messages. It was drawn at the Governor's instigation, and he has prosecuted an active and energetic campaign in its favor among the Senators and Members of Assembly since the session began. Legislators have been summoned to the executive office to talk over the matter, and the Governor's intimates have been busily sounding sentiment on the subject. All the pressure the Chief Executive can bring to bear has been and is being exerted to insure its success.

The bill establishing a commission to study the subject of taxation was inspired by Gov. Black's message, was carefully gone over by him before its introduction in the Senate, and is receiving his personal support.

The Governor, in his message, urged the setting aside of a portion of the Forest Preserve to be placed under the control of the Trustees of Cornell University for the prosecution of experiments in forestry, and a bill providing for just such action has been introduced and started on its way. It is sure to pass.

The Governor's ideas and recommendations on the subject of good roads have been incorporated in a bill, submitted with the assurance of Executive approval in the Senate by Mr. Higbie and in the Assembly by Mr. Armstrong.

One of the recommendations of the Governor's message was that a liberal appropriation should be made for carrying into effect the provisions of the Grade Crossings act. A bill providing $250,000 for the purpose was introduced the first day of the session, and, with an amendment reducing the amount to $100,000, is now regarded as sure of passage.

One of the recommendations of the Governor's message was that the State Civil Service Board should be allowed better accommodations and more money for clerical help and examiners. An amendment to the Appropriation bill, allowing the board an enlarged sum, has been prepared with the Governor's approval and will be urged by him upon the Finance and Ways and Means Committees.

The Governor's Position.

This is the list of administration measures which Gov. Black's critics produce in proof of their contention that he is assuming the prerogatives of the legislative branch. Of the Governor's view of the matter, it needs to be said that he does not dodge the responsibility which this attitude places upon him. He does not deny his fathership of the mass of the majority's legislative programme and he is perfectly willing to stand by it.

His idea is that it is not enough for a Governor to recommend; that he should lend a hand to see that his recommendations are carried out. In the outset of his late message he said: "I submit the suggestions in this message, not only as formal recommendations, but as the expression of an active purpose to aid in carrying them out."

The Governor's friends point with pride to his legislative activity and praise him as an "Executive who executes."

MICHIGAN SUFFERS FROM STORM

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 20.—Railroad traffic is badly tied up in Northern Michigan, the result of the unusual snowstorm which has prevailed since last night. Mackinaw City reports all trains on the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central canceled, and trains badly blocked on other roads.

At Petoskey the snow is four feet deep on the level and badly drifted, street cars are tied up, and all traffic delayed at Marquette and Ishpeming. Trains on the western division of the Flint and Père Marquette Road are experiencing much delay and the Saginaw street cars are unable to operate. Conditions are scarcely less severe in the whole State.

Dogs and Mosquitoes.

From The London Chronicle.

We have received an excited letter from a Capt. Montague Yates concerning Mr. Harry De Windt's views on Klondike. Capt. Yates, who left Seattle last December, scouts the idea that there is any shortness of food in Dawson City. In fact, the Klondike region, so far as we understand Capt. Yates's argument comes as near perfection as anything in this imperfect world can do. However, amid the confused mass of Capt. Yates's statements, we gather an interesting fact—supposing it to be one. That is, that the traveler in a mosquito-infested region should never take dogs with him, the smell of that animal possessing an irresistible fascination to "these bloodthirsty imps." Even dogskin gloves attract them in almost equal degree, although they will turn disdainfully with elevated proboscis from rubber gloves.

The whole family derives benefit from

Malt-Nutrine

Best of all malt tonics. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

A HAPPY ALLIANCE.

Theosophy and Spiritualism Bury the Hatchet in London.

From The London Telegraph.

Doubtless the general public will hail with pleasure the announcement that the love of peace and concord, which is one of the main characteristics of the present decade of the dying century, has at last spread to Theosophists and Spiritualists. These indefatigable seekers after truth in the form of spiritual manifestations have for a long time been at daggers drawn. Each party maintained that it was lying at the very bottom of the well in which truth is buried, and that the other side was lying elsewhere, the public being left to draw its own conclusions. But as spirits, astral entities, hysterical tables, and experienced adepts were quite as numerous in one camp as in the other, and as their testimony was hopelessly contradictory, outsiders were, figuratively speaking, at sea. This deplorable state of things is now, happily, about to come to an end. On Monday night a conversazione of the London Spiritualist Alliance was held in the banqueting room of St. James's Hall, and a lady in a garb of white silk, combining the practical skirt and sleeves of the West with the poetic sari of the East, delivered an eloquent discourse on the theme,

"Could we forbear dispute and practice love
We should agree as angels do above."

The aims of both bodies, this human peacemaker asserted, were practically identical; it was only their language that gave rise to misunderstandings. This latter assertion will certainly not be called in question by the mere lay mind, which, seeing that even spirits are not above proof, has only their words to test them by. The lady in white, as was remarked, herself made a liberal use of words—such as "elementals," "sensitives," "astral entities"—to which the uninitiated members of the audience endeavored in vain to attach a rational meaning. But the tact, delicacy, and ingenuity with which the fair advocate of concord touched upon the sore spot of Spiritualism were beyond praise. She could not deny that there were persons in the fraternity who bore a strong resemblance to "Mr. Sludge, the Medium." The malpractices of such intermediaries between the material and spiritual world she very properly stigmatised as reprehensible, but the individuals themselves, she maintained, are not to be blamed. A medium may, nay, must, be wedded to truth, but if he occasionally appear to lapse into deceit, the explanation is to be found in the disposition of his audience. If among the people who come to look on, some are skeptical and worldly minded, an evil influence inevitably emanates from their souls, and acts most banefully upon the high-strung, susceptible soul of the medium, who is thus driven to deviate into ways that are crooked and sinful. It is our doubts really that are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win by implicitly believing and asking no questions.

An audience, in whom persuasion and belief have ripened into faith, has nothing whatever to fear from such deplorable accidents, just as a rich man, who does not miss the purloined purse, can hardly be said to have lost it. This explanation, we are told, was received with deafening applause. Yet, however satisfactory it may seem, it certainly was not precisely new. Mr. Sludge himself discovered it years ago. When accused of deception, this ingenious gentleman exonerated himself by exclaiming: "All, except this last accident, was truth—this little kind of slip!—and even this, it was your wine, Sir, the good champagne, * * * which put folly in my head." But, despite the ingenuity of the plea, it will seem satisfactory only to those who needed none, while it cannot convince the others. What would happen to society if it were to be applied to perjurers and other criminals, who might just as well affirm that the baneful influence of the street crowds through which they passed had warped their highly-strung souls, and caused them to swear the thing that is not, or to seize the things they owned not? The fact is, that, although the best policy, both for men and spirits, is to tell the truth and shame the devil, there have been, are, and ever will be, mediums to whom, unfortunately, "truth is stranger than fiction," and whose backslidings no eloquence can hide and no ingenuity can justify.

PROPOSED STATUE OF BURNS.

To be Erected in the City of Barre, Vt.—Model by J. Massey Rhind.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 20.—The City of Barre, which has a large sprinkling of Scottish people in its population, has secured a model for a statue of Robert Burns, to be erected on the park of the Spaulding Academy. The model presents Burns as the "Plowman Bard." It shows him coming home from the field after his day's work, his coat over one arm and a roll of manuscript in his right hand. He appears in meditation, as if some new thought had caused him to stop on his way for reflection.

This model is by J. Massey Rhind, the Edinburgh sculptor, who has been in New York the last eight years busied with commissions given him by Americans.

Steamer Appledore Burned.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 20.—The steamer Appledore, owned by Peter Hagan, was destroyed by fire to-day while tied to her wharf at Cramer Hill. She was used as a ferryboat to Philadelphia and carried 300 passengers. The police believe the fire was the work of an incendiary. Loss, $5,000, partially covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:40 A. M.—281 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, J. B. Kaufman and others; damage, $10,000.
4 A. M.—242 West Broadway, J. Larmson; damage, $500.
5:45 A. M.—1,467 Washington Avenue, C. Cottrell; damage, $5.
11:15 A. M.—118 West One Hundred and First Street, F. Quickly; damage, $5.
3:45 P. M.—224 East One Hundred and Second Street, E. Goodman; no damage.
4:45 P. M.—45 Delancey Street, C. Dambro; no damage.
6:35 P. M.—196 Stanton Street, Samuel Langer; damage, $5.
6 P. M.—801 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Louis Reinhardt; damage, $5.
8:30 P. M.—187 West End Avenue; John Gazzo; damage, $5.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1 P. M.—Maspeth, near Broad Street; Theodore Koster; damage, $2,500.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

2:30 A. M.—Jersey Street and Sixth Avenue, New Brighton; owner unknown; damage, $75.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Sir William R. Campbell, Manchester, England.
BUCKINGHAM.—Prof. Arnold Hague, Washington.
FIFTH AVENUE.—A. B. Devoe, United States Army.
GRAND.—Yates Sterling, United States Navy.
HOFFMAN.—C. A. Rothchilde, Paris.
IMPERIAL.—Lieut. Egan, United States Navy.
MURRAY HILL.—President Merrill E. Gates, Amherst College.
WALDORF.—F. P. Sears, Boston; De Witt L. Sage, Ithaca.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in This City.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Kimball, dry goods; Miss M. J. O'Connor, millinery; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss McNamara, art novelties and zephyrs; Miss Kelly, millinery; Miss Diggs, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Biedler, W. T., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. R. Biedler, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Brower, Scott & Frazer, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Brower, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Beebe, Webber & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. I. Sanborn, cassimeres; E. E. Beebe, cassimeres; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brofman, Berger & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Brofman, woolens; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Kehoe, trimmings; Miss H. Marxen, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Sarah Griffin, millinery; C. McLaughlin, housefurnishing goods; E. F. Mills, silks; J. Seegal, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Collender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; H. L. Dulin, dry goods, notions, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, dry goods; Mrs. O'Brien, millinery; Miss Walsh, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.
Dulin, McLeod & Co., Madisonville, Ky.; W. J. Dulin, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Enders, gloves and hosiery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Feuerborn Notion Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Feuerborn, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Goldthaite Brothers, Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Goldthaite, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Haynes & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; V. P. Sohmer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hershberg, L., & Co., Newark, Ohio; L. Hershberg, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Joseph Phillip, Connersville, Ind.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.
Jacobs, D. M., Cuthbert, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, white goods, laces, and trimmings; Hotel Albert.
Lebach, S. J., York, Penn.; millinery, furnishing goods, and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.
Miller, Daniel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Turner, dress goods; 64 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Marks's, Carl, Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, dry goods and notions; E. M. Outhout, dry goods, furnishing goods, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mistrot Brothers, Galveston, Texas; F. E. Mistrot, notions and fancy goods; Hoffman House.
Mistrot Brothers, Houston, Texas; G. A. Mistrot, notions and fancy goods; Hoffman House.
Meyer, E., Montgomery, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Marks's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. E. Marks, woolens; 33 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.
McGehee Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. W. McGehee, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Nathanson, M., Fayettesville, Tenn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Rosenfield, Knoppf & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Rosenfield, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Rundsfoos, S., Circleville, Ohio; dry goods and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Stern, A., Louisville, Ky.; ladies' furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Kilbourn, art goods; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Stewart & Co., Rockford, Ill.; D. J. Stewart, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; H. Robinson, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Turner, B. W., Richmond, Ky.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wiles, H. N., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; H. N. Wiles, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wile Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Wile, woolens; 53 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wilcox Brothers, Bloomington, Ill.; L. Wilcox, dry goods; Miss H. N. Clark, millinery.

BOTTLED IN BOND

ODR

OLD DEARBORN RYE

FOR SALE IN NEW YORK BY

W. F. Morris, Grocer, 161 W. 125th St.
L. J. Callanan, Grocer, 41 and 43 Vesey St.
J. Milhau's Son, Druggist, 183 Broadway.
Schwartz Bros., Liquors, 148 E. 42d St.
Riker's Drug Store, cor. 6th Ave. & 23d St.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN BY

C. A. Mettler's Sons, Grocers, 88 & 90 Henry St.
The Bolton Drug Co.
J. H. Muller, Grocer, Nostrand Av., cor. Bergen.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:45	Sun sets	5:44	Moon sets	6:59

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:54	Gov. Isl'd	8:16	H. Gate	10:05
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:20	Gov. Isl'd	8:47	H. Gate	10:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 22.		
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.		
Antilia, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Berlin, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. †21, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. †18. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 25 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 21.

Aras, Shields, Feb. 1.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Colorado, Brunswick, Feb. 10.
Creole, New Orleans, Feb. 16.
Croft, Dundee, Jan. 30.
Cymric, Liverpool, Feb. 11.
El Sol, New Orleans, Feb. 15.
Finance, Colon, Feb. 14.
Fuerst Bismark, Gibraltar, Feb. 14.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Feb. 10.
Gate City, Savannah, Feb. 21.
Hexham, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Hispania, Havre, Feb. 6.
Kingsland, St. Lucia, Feb. 12.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 12.
Massachusetts, London, Feb. 9.
Massapequa, Swansea, Feb. 8.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Paraense, Ceara, Feb. 5.
Peruvian, Glasgow, Feb. 5.
Russian Prince, Shields, Jan. 29.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 12.
Scindia, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
Seguranca, Havana, Feb. 17.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22.

Alene, Port Limon, Feb. 15.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 11.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 19.
Leona, Galveston, Feb. 16.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 12.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.

Fontabelle, St. Croix, Feb. 16.
Martello, Hull, Feb. 9.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Feb. 9.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 16.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 12.
Trave, Bremen, Feb. 15.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 19.
America, London, Feb. 12.
Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 19.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 14.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 12.
Paris, Southampton, Feb. 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Feb. 12.
Tropic, Shields, Feb. 11.
Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 20.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Feb. 16 and Charleston 17th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, to H. C. Foster.

SS Sikh, (Br.,) Rowley, Yokohama, &c., Dec. 1, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 19th.

Cable SS Mackay-Bennett, (Br.,) Schenk, Halifax Feb. 16, to the Commercial Cable Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. 19th.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, Annatto Bay, Jam., &c., Feb. 14, with fruit to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Rotterdam Feb. 6, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 20, 9:30 P. M., east, strong breeze, raining, and thick.

Sailed.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) for London.
SS Londonian, (Br.,) for London.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) for Oporto and Lisbon.
SS Strathclyde, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Wickham, (Br.,) for Moss, Norway.
SS Galileo, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Santo Domingo, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Evelyn, for Puerto Rico. Anchored in Lower Bay.
Sailed from Lower Bay:
SS Arabia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.

Notice to Mariners.

CUBITS GAP POST LIGHT STATION—LOUISIANA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about March 7, 1898, the fixed red lens lantern light at this station, on the southeasterly side of Cubits Gap, northeasterly bank of the Mississippi River, will be moved 97 feet E. S. E. from its present position and established on the top of the fog bell tower. The height of the focal plane of the light above mean high water will then be 40 feet instead of 35 feet. No other change will be made in the light.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 160, No. 935, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1896," Page 20.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The electric lights in Gedney's Channel are not burning tonight.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from London for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 9:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Minnewaska, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New York, arr. at London yesterday.

The Wanamaker Store

All About Dinner Ware

IT is the Dinner Ware Stock which is at the bottom of this astonishing china business. All the other branches, important as they are, are but superstructures built upon this firm foundation. We like to be judged by our assortments and prices in fancy china,—but our assortments and prices in Dinner Ware make a standard by which others are judged.

Whatever there is in Dinner China that is good, we have. The variety is perhaps unequaled. It cannot be surpassed, for it is *exhaustive.* The prices run from $7.50 to $250 per set; the makes range from the American Porcelain, cheap and serviceable, to the finest Cauldon, costly and fragile. Somewhere between those two extremes is the dinner set which *you* want.

We are strong in "open stock" patterns,—patterns from which you may buy single pieces or whole sets, and in which you can always make up for breakages. There are forty-five open stock patterns here, variously priced.

There are more than one hundred other patterns in complete sets. We make something of a specialty of the Haviland goods, and are constantly offering you some special prices in them. These, for example:

At $20—100 pieces, gilded handles.
At $25—100 pieces, all pieces gilded.
At $35—113 pieces, all pieces gilded.
At $27.50—113 pieces, handles gilded.
Other Haviland sets of 113 pieces at $36, $40, and so on, up to $225.

English sets, too, ranging from $13.50 to $250—values which cannot be surpassed. Only 26 Dinner Sets, 113 pieces each, 5 designs in flowers and gilded handles. These were very reasonable at $13, but are to say good-bye at $10 a set.

The Excellence of Our Muslin Underwear. THAT so many thousand women in New York and vicinity have learned and thoroughly appreciate the superior quality of this stock is most gratifying. However, we want the underwear store to have a still larger acquaintance, and confidently believe to-day's offering will bring that result. The liberally cut garments are the product of clean factories, employing skilled and well-paid labor, and the materials, even in the cheaper grades, are of dependable quality.

MUSLIN GOWNS
At 38c.—Double yoke back; front with clusters of plaits and insertion; turnover collar and sleeves edged with embroidery.
At 50c.—V neck edged with embroidery and clusters of plaits.
At 65c.—Double yoke back; V front; neck, yoke and sleeves edged with wide embroidery.
At 85c.—V neck, yoke with clusters of plaits and four rows of insertion; ruffle of embroidery on yoke and sleeves.
At $1.25—Yoke of clusters of plaits and insertion; ruffle of embroidery on neck, yoke and sleeves. Excellent value.
MUSLIN PETTICOATS
At 85c.—Deep cambric ruffle, with wide torchon lace on botton; dust ruffle.
At $1—Deep ruffle of lawn on bottom; 1 row of insertion and cluster of plaits above; row of embroidery on bottom.
At $1.25—Double ruffle of cambric; edged with wide embroidery.
At $1.50—Umbrella ruffle of lawn, 1 row of insertion and ruffle of embroidery on bottom; clusters of plaits above.
CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS
At 18c—Square neck; back and front edged with embroidery.
At 35c.—High back and square front; row of insertion across front; narrow embroidery on neck.
At 50c.—Round neck and sleeves edged with narrow embroidery; fitted back and full front; draw string at waist.
At 75c.—V front with row of wide insertion and embroidery.
At $1—Square back and front; full bust, with two rows of torchon insertion; neck and sleeves also lace trimmed.
Second floor.

Striped Flannelette Skirts. A HALF dozen styles and a half dozen grades—not much to pay for any of them. One sort, cut very wide, with yoke band and deep hem, for only 25c. Others to go thus:

At 35c.—Extra full; Spanish ruffle on bottom; yoke band.
At 50c.—In blue-and-white or pink-and-white stripes; scalloped edge of silk; yoke band.
At 65c.—With deep Spanish ruffle on bottom, edged with torchon lace; yoke band.
At 85c.—In broken stripes; Spanish flounce with one row of insertion and deep hem on bottom.
At $1—In fancy stripes; full Spanish ruffle on bottom, with Vandyke points, edged with torchon lace and yoke band.
Second floor.

The New Petticoats. THE kind that *hold the dress in shape.* Have you seen them? You'll be delighted with these self-adjustable skirts through which runs fine, highly-tempered invisible wire.

At $3, of Silicia	At $4.50, of Aumureen
At $4, of Linen	At $13.50 to $18, of Taffeta

Second floor.

Saturday's Shoe-Selling and To-day's. A VAST army of pleased men tramped to and from the temporary shoe store in the basement on Saturday. A lot comprising nineteen thousand pairs of shoes was placed on sale. They're in the latest shapes, of various excellent leathers,—boxed Harvard, waxed calfskin, tan and black. The value of the lowest priced in this stock is not less than $3. What is left from Saturday's extraordinary selling will continue on sale to-day at

One Dollar and Ninety Cents.

Not room enough in our large shoe store, so you will find them in Temporary Shoe Store, Basement, Fourth avenue.

Household Linens; Little Prices. FIGURES on several lots of worthy linens have been changed in your favor. If not worthy the goods would not be here, but selling has not been brisk enough to suit the head of the linen store. In consequence, these reductions:

At 12 1-2c. each—Fringed and hemmed Huckaback Towels, 18x38 and 18x32. Value 16c.
At 25c. each—Extra large and heavy hemstitched Huckaback Towels; 22x42.
At 90c. each—Hemstitched linen Pillow Cases; 22x36. Value $1.25.
At $4.50 a pair—Hemstitched linen Sheets; 90x96. Value $5.50.
At $2 doz.—Scotch Dinner Napkins; 24x24. Value $2.50.
At 80c. yd.—Scotch Table Damask; 71 in. wide. Value $1.
Fourth avenue.

Fancy Rockers. EXTRA large, comfortable chairs—they're ornamental, too. Of fine mahogany finish; back very prettily inlaid. They would be only fairly priced at $8, but this lot of 50, the remainder of a season's selling, will go to-day at $4.50.
Fourth floor.

Hassocks Cost but Little To-Day OF Tapestry, Brussels or Velvet, and far from dear on Saturday when they were selling at 50c., 70c., and $1. To-day, 250 are invited to leave the carpet store with those figures cut in half. Cheap enough, surely.

25c., 35c., 50c.

Third floor.

Rattan Mats. FIVE hundred light, strong, durable Rattan Mats, 18 by 30 inches, and easily worth 50c. each—their price last week—are to-day only 30c. each.
Third floor.

Sheet Music. AT just half publisher's prices. Not only for to-day—always. All the late and popular selections, vocal or instrumental, are here. On our counters as soon as published, and at half price from the day they arrive.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

LOTTIE WALLING CONFESSES.

Says the Plot to Effect Bauer's Escape from the Tombs Originated With the Prisoner.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—Lottie Walling, who was arrested last night for conspiring with others to release Jacob Bauer, alias George Duval, from the Tombs in New York, to-day made a full confession to the police. In extenuation she claims that she did not recognize the enormity of the offense. She loved Duval, and for that reason took part in the plot to effect his escape.

The plot, she said, originated with Bauer. She carried out his suggestions. The first lot of saws that was given to Bauer she got from an old German in Fifth Street, near the Bowery, in New York. The second lot was got at the same place by "Benny" Collier, who is locked up in New York for complicity in the plot. The counterfeits of the Tombs pass were printed by a small printer in this city, whose name is at present withheld.

The woman will be arraigned before Judge Lambert in the First Criminal Court to-morrow morning, and formally committed until the New York authorities can secure a requisition. It is probable that the printer will also be taken into custody.

Middletown Surveyor a Suicide.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Cornelius J. Sloat, one of the best-known surveyors of this State, was found dying this morning in his home, where he lived alone. He had been missing since Saturday, and the Chief of Police, becoming suspicious, had the door forced open. Sloat died soon afterward. His death is believed to have resulted from the action of some drug. Sloat was one of the surveyors who laid out the Ontario and Western Railroad.

MAGAZINE PICTURES FEARED.

Reform Urged by the Pennsylvania Young Men's Christian Association.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 20.—The thirtieth annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Young Men's Christian Association closed to-night with farewell exercises in Christ Lutheran Chapel. Among the resolutions adopted before adjournment was the following:

Resolved, In view of the marked and increasing tendency observed in the magazines used in most association reading rooms to introduce illustrations in the reading and advertising matter is likely to be harmful to young men at the most susceptible period in their lives, that the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania hereby petition the International Committee to take this matter up and secure, if possible, a united protest from the Association of North America, and then bring every proper influence to bear upon the magazine publishers to correct this pernicious feature.

New Jersey Photographer a Suicide.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 20.—William E. Humberstone, sixty years of age, a photographer of this place, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the left temple with a revolver. He was a heavy drinker and was worried over poor business. It is thought that his act was due to a fit of depression following a drinking spell.

Man Commits Suicide at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 20.—De Glan Whalen, twenty-one years of age, of 48 Summit Street, poisoned himself last night in his bedroom. His body was found this morning. A few days ago he lost his position, and this had made him despondent.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

A Variety of Matters Likely to be Taken Up for Consideration in the Two Houses.

MAY BE SOME CUBAN SPEECHES

Allen, in the Senate, Said to be Bent on Securing Action on His Resolution—Hawaiian Treaty Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Diplomatic and Consular and the Military Academy Appropriation bills will be considered and passed by the Senate this week. There will be more or less debate in executive session of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, and speeches will be made on the claim of Mr. Corbett to a seat in the Senate on the appointment of the Governor of Oregon. The Corbett matter is to go to a vote a week from to-morrow.

The expectation is that the bill making appropriation for the Consular and Diplomatic service will be made the basis for considerable debate. It is understood to be Senator Allen's intention to make an effort to secure the incorporation in the bill of his provision for the recognition of Cuban belligerency, and if he should make this effort the result might be a general discussion of the Cuban question. While, however, this is among the possibilities, it does not at this time appear probable, for the Senate is not now in a mood for the opening of this question pending the Maine investigation. There are some Senators, however, who are desirous of having the subject debated, and they may force the issue.

The proposition to amend the Diplomatic and Consular bill with a provision for the annexation of Hawaii, which at one time was considered by some of the supporters of the Hawaiian treaty, appears to have been abandoned. The treaty, however, will receive independent attention during the week if the Appropriation bills and the Corbett case do not crowd it out. Senator Davis, who as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has charge of the treaty, will be absent from the Senate the first half of the week, but Senator Frye, who is acting Chairman, will move an executive session for the consideration of the treaty if there should be an opening.

There is a general impression that the treaty will not be further debated at great length. There are several Senators who desire to be heard on it, but none of these is liable to make a long speech. The present intention of the friends of the treaty is to secure a test vote as soon as this can be conveniently done, and for this purpose Senator Bacon's amendment providing for submitting the treaty to a vote of the people of Hawaii will be utilized. If they find upon this vote that the treaty cannot command the support of two-thirds of the Senators, the number necessary to secure its ratification, they will move to recommit it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and may take up Senator Morgan's bill for annexation, which was reported favorably to the Senate in the extra session.

The friends of the treaty regard the Bacon amendment as entirely unfriendly, and they would regard as antagonistic to the treaty any Senator who would cast his vote for it; hence they think by its use they can secure the equivalent of a vote on the treaty without imperiling that document.

If the vote on the amendment should show that the treaty commands the sixty votes necessary to its ratification, it would be pressed to a final vote as speedily as possible.

Unless the Cuban question or some phase of the Maine disaster shall come before the House this week, the time, with the exception of to-morrow, which, under an arrangement made last week, will be given up to the consideration of private bills, will be devoted, nominally at least, to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. This bill will be reported to the House to-morrow. It is a voluminous measure, containing all the odds and ends of appropriations, as its name indicates. The Sundry Civil bill is usually productive of more protracted contests than any other appropriation bill.

It is understood that the information regarding the situation in Cuba asked for last week by the House has been prepared by the State Department and is ready for transmittal. Some of the Consular reports bearing on the situation have been edited in some places, but it is said the situation as presented by the reports as they stand may be regarded by some members of the House as one requiring action, and if the information goes to the House this week an effort may be made to get it before the House in some manner. For this reason, and in view of the condition of public sentiment pending the result of the official investigation into the cause of the disaster to the Maine, it is considered probable that the answer of the State Department will be withheld for several days.

In the face of the Maine catastrophe the members of the House who usually rush to the fore on the occasion of any sensational development either in foreign or domestic affairs were silent last week. The extreme gravity of the situation and the far-reaching consequences of hasty or ill-considered action tended to disarm them; but at any time during the consideration of an appropriation bill where the wildest latitude in debate is allowed a stirring debate may be precipitated.

But those in authority by keeping the appropriation bill in the right of way easily can prevent actual action by the House if they so desire, and the prevailing opinion of the conservative leaders on both sides is that both action and agitation are out of place until all the facts upon which a calm judgment can be made are known.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Those Who Are Trying to Establish It Hopeful of Success—Financial Encouragement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In reply to an inquiry into the present status and prospects of the National University enterprise, ex-Gov. John Wesley Hoyt, Chairman of the National Committee, says good progress seems to be making in all quarters unless it be in the Senate. There opposition has occurred, of ecclesiastical origin, in the committee, and this, in connection with other circumstances, has delayed action. Nevertheless the friends of the measure are confident of early and favorable results.

Mr. Hoyt acknowledges the receipt of $1,500 from Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst of California for the salary of the Chairman's secretary during the year just passed.

He also mentions the offer just made by Gen. J. B. Henderson, late United States Senator from Missouri, to be one of 100 to pay into the treasury of the university $1,000 each when Congress shall have done as much. Gen. Henderson's object is said to be to encourage the creation of a special fund of $100,000 for some important chair in the university. There is no objection on his part to the taking of any number of shares by any one contributor, though he prefers that the distribution should be as wide as the country itself.

GOLFERS EAGER TO PLAY.

Club Contests and Open Events at Lakewood for Washington's Birthday.

Anxiety among golfers to get out on their links for exercise and competitive rivalry is showing itself at an early date, and several matches are scheduled for to-morrow's holiday. Golf enthusiasm, which was illustrated so well at Baltusrol on Lincoln's Birthday, will be transferred to Lakewood to-morrow, where the chief tournament of the day will be held. An open foursome contest has been arranged by the Lakewood Golf Club, eighteen holes, medal play, handicap limited to nine strokes, and players may start any time before 3 o'clock. Silver cups will be given to the winning pair, and second prizes will also be given. There will probably be between forty and fifty starters. All the good golfers in Lakewood will be out, including Jasper Lynch, R. B. Kerr, F. A. Walthew, Chauncey Kerr, Dr. Paul F. Kimball, and C. Tiffany Richardson. The Baltusrol Club will have two strong pairs entered—James A. Tyng and H. P. Toler and Louis P. Beyard, Jr., and H. G. Leavitt. Entries close to-night with Jasper Lynch, the club Secretary, at Lakewood.

Members' tournaments will also be held on the Dyker Meadow and Crescent Athletic Club links, Brooklyn, and at the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J. At Dyker Meadow the match will take the form of a team competition between the single and married men of the club. The bachelor contingent numbers among its good players A. L. Norris, William K. Fowler, Charles P. Nutman, Norman S. Dike, Frank Lyman, William C. Nesmith, and F. B. Studwell. Among the married men are Daniel Chauncey, William A. Putnam, W. B. Crittenden, W. H. Crittenden, Albert G. Jennings, E. L. Kalbelsch, Frank N. Doubleday, and Thomas A. Eddy.

Golf Activity at Aiken.

Golf continues to show no diminution of activity at Aiken, S. C., notwithstanding the recent burning of the Highland Park Hotel, which was a favorite stopping place of many Northern golfers. Arthur H. Fenn and Foxhall Keene have been doing the golf honors there recently. Fenn has been somewhat off his game since making the new record of eighty-three strokes for the Palmetto Club links, and Foxhall Keene recently defeated him in the club handicap tournament by six holes and five to play. A few days after that Fenn and Keene played a foursome against William Fairbanks, the St. Andrews (Scotland) golfer, and J. B. Tailer, winning by four up and three to play. A letter recently received from Mr. Fenn states that the tournaments, as previously planned, for the Palmetto links will go on as usual. The Southern Cross championship, which is the open tournament of the club, will commence March 14, lasting five or six days, and the Highland Park Cup, a new trophy, will be played for at the same time. The amateur champion, H. J. Whigham of Chicago, will be one of the players in that event, being the guest during his stay in Aiken of Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, who have taken a cottage there for the Winter.

The officers of the Atlantic City Country Club are displaying marked activity in the completion of their golf links. The course is now in good condition for playing, but further improvements will be made and the links will probably not be opened for general use until the completion of the clubhouse by April 1. The members are discussing future tournaments, and a professional tournament has been almost decided upon for an early date. The difficulty of getting a number of professionals to travel to Atlantic City unless unusually attractive money prizes are offered, or expenses guaranteed, may militate against the success of a contest of this sort. A good amateur event early in the Spring would undoubtedly meet with more encouragement, probably bringing out a large entry list of Philadelphia golfers, as well as a good number from New York. The officers of the Country Club are: President—F. K. Hemsley; Vice President—J. Haines Lippencott; Treasurer—Charles Evans; Secretary—James D. Southwick; Chairman of Greens Committee—Joseph H. Burton, and Directors, besides the officers—James B. Reilly, A. Ogden Dayton, Richard F. Loper, Joseph Thompson, and E. S. Lee.

Morris County Improvements.

The Morris County Golf course at Morristown, N. J., where the amateur championships of the United States will be played, probably next September, will be improved in every possible way for golfing excellence from now until the links are opened early in the Spring. Among some of the improvements determined upon are the removal of all rocks and picking out of all small stones on the fair green, and the removal of trees and stumps which can in any way interfere with play. Water is to be laid to all the greens, which are to be enlarged and laid out on such lines as will permit of their continual improvement from time to time. Fences crossing the lines of play are to be eliminated. The tees are to be enlarged. The artificial hazards on the course are to be enlarged where necessary, and additional hazards are to be introduced, with a view of punishing anything in the uature of wild play.

The new holes located on the ground which was cleared last year will be put in play in the Spring, and will constitute a very desirable addition to the course, differing greatly in character of play from these holes which have been used heretofore. The addition of these holes, which will be 7, 8, and 9 of the new course, will, with the increased length which it is contemplated to give to the last two holes, make the actual playing length of the links between 5,800 and 6,000 yards. The programme of improvements decided upon is based on the consensus of the written recommendations made by a number of expert golfers, amateur and professional, who visited and carefully examined the club's property last Fall at the invitation of the Greens Committee.

Expressions of approval are heard on all sides at the selection of the Morristown course, and the championships are already being looked forward to with enthusiasm.

Items from Various Clubs.

In Philadelphia golf is growing rapidly all the time, and many improvements have been made to the popular courses since last Fall. Another club has recently caught the fever and laid out a very nice links. This is the Belfield Club, at Germantown. It consists of nine holes, and was opened for play in December. Edward B. Malone is President of the club, and some of the good golfers are Frank S. Evans, Samuel Collom, Benjamin Allen, W. B. Adamson, and H. Palmer.

The Nutley Club golf team this year will be composed of A. H. Larkin, Marc M. Michael, T. W. Satterthwaite, Alpheus Geer, S. H. Dorr, and E. Morgan, Jr.

The plans of the Westchester Golf Club to enlarge their course to 18 holes and increase the membership to 600 have suffered a relapse through inability to come to satisfactory terms for a lease of the old Watson estate, near West Farms. The club now occupies a portion of the land, but it desired to secure a larger portion, as well as the fine large house for club purposes. So the old nine-hole course will be used as usual this year.

The Lakewood Golf Club, at its special meeting last Friday night, decided to take a five-years' lease of the dairy farm owned by Nathan Straus, and not far from the present links. This action practically marks the end of the quarrel that has been going on ever since the visit of the New York baseball club to Lakewood last year between the golf club and the Bricksburg Land Company. The origin of it, which started when the land company plowed up the field, which the golfers had offered the ball club to play on, has been previously mentioned. Possession will be taken July 1, and an eighteen-hole course will be at once laid out.

Kilpatrick, the Runner, Arrives.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Campania was Charles Kilpatrick of Albany, who became well known as a runner at Princeton University. He holds the half-mile amateur championship in this country. He went to England eleven months ago, and ran six races, four of which he won. He became a professional last July, and ran a half-mile race with E. C. Bredin, who defeated him by three yards. On Jan. 22 the American defeated Tinchler at the same distance. He thinks that Bredin will give him a return match in this country.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' FAIR.

To Open in Madison Square Garden One Week from To-night.

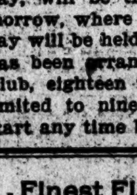
The Commercial Travelers' Fair, to be held in Madison Square Garden, for the benefit of the National Home, in Binghamton, will open next Monday, Feb. 28, and the managers are confident of success for their undertaking.

The interior arrangements will probably include a proscenium arch, stage, and curtain in the amphitheatre, in the rear of which will be a restaurant. The room usually occupied by the restaurant will be given over to a series of moving pictures. In the concert hall of the Garden a vaudeville performance will be in progress. Flower, candy, and cigar booths will occupy the main floor, and underneath will be located the so-called "Subway Plaisance," including the small shows and freaks.

An additional feature will be a German beer garden, arranged on the model of the resorts of the fatherland.

The most important booth on the main floor will be that called the Greater New York booth. It will be presided over for the most part by the female relatives of the commercial travelers, and will contain the choicest donations of the merchants who have contributed to the fair. A picturesque feature will also be the main flower booth, the framework of which will be garlanded by American Beauty roses exclusively.

. Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.



Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

List of Declarations for the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps Due To-day.

COLORED BOY OUTRODE SLOANE

The Jockey Was Greatly Astonished, but Gave the Youngster Full Credit—Daly's and Madden's Success as Thoroughbred Owners—Durland's Coming Show.

Students of racing form will await anxiously the list of declarations in the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, which is due to-day, for when the list is known the men whose habit it is to devote many hours to figuring on the relative chances of the candidates will begin their labors. One of the first things that will be looked for in the list is the name of Ben Brush. It would not surprise many turfmen to find that the game son of Bramble is withdrawn; and it would seem to indicate, if such is the case, that after all Mr. Keene intends to campaign the winner of last year's Suburban on the English turf.

The handicapping of Mr. Vosburg in both the Brooklyn and Suburban has met with general approval. A great many racing men who have made handicapping a study are, however, in favor of a higher scale of weights in the big handicaps. They claim, and the results in many of the handicaps bear out their assertions, that in most cases the top weight in a handicap is too low, so that by the time the weights are scaled down in the attempt to equalize the chances of all the bottom weight is lower than a competent jockey can ride at. The object of the handicap is thwarted in this manner, for in assigning weights it must be considered by the handicapper that every jockey is of equal value to the horse he rides. The men who complain of the low scale of weights believe that a good jockey on a heavily weighted horse has an immeasurable advantage over an inferior lightweight on an inferior animal, and from tests that have been made this has been proved true.

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The seventh annual horse show of the Durland Company will open on Thursday evening at Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard. The show will continue on Friday and Saturday evenings. The following classes have been arranged:

Saddle Horses, Class 1—For best saddle horse 15 hands 2 inches and over. Class 2—For the best saddle horse, under 15 hands 2 inches. Class 3—For the best woman's saddle horse, to be ridden by a woman, to be judged on. Class 4—Mare or gelding, 14 hands and not exceeding 15.1 hands. Class 5—Pony mare or gelding, 10 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, four years old and over. Class 6—For the best woman's saddle horse, not under 14.2 nor exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown at the walk, trot, and canter; women to ride. Class 7—For the best weight-carrying horse, not exceeding 15.2 hands up to carrying 200 pounds. Class 8—For the best weight-carrying saddle horse, 15.2 and over up to carrying 200 pounds.

Jumping Classes, Class 9—For the best performance of jumpers over the regular jumps; performance only to count. Class 10—Women saddle horses suitable for jumping; for the best performance over the regular jumps; performance only to count; women to ride. Class 11—For the best performance of jumpers over the regular jumps; performance to count 50 per cent. and conformation 50 per cent.

Harness Horses, Class 12—For the best horse 15 hands high and under. Class 13—For the best horse over 15 hands. Class 14—For the best pair 15 hands and under. Class 15—For the best pair over 15 hands. Class 16—For the best tandem 15 hands and under. Class 17—For the best tandem over 15 hands. Class 18—For the best team (four-in-hand) 15 hands and under. Class 19—For the best park team (four-in-hand) over 15 hands. Class 20—For the best runabout horse. Class 21—For the best and best-appointed women's single turnout; horse to count 50 per cent.; trap and appointments 50 per cent; women to drive. Class 22—For the best and best-appointed women's pair turnout; horses to count 50 per cent.; trap and appointments 50 per cent; women to drive.

⁂

Nearly one hundred trotting associations throughout the United States have claimed and published the dates for their harness races. The first meeting will open in Washington, N. C., to-morrow, lasting three days, and from there the trotters and pacers will visit New Berne, Greenville, and Goldsborough, in the same State, during March, and slowly work their way north on the coast to follow the New England circuit. Colorado Springs will hold the first meeting in the West May 30, and this is considered the opening of the season. The horses in the Far East which are intended for the grand circuit will then go from Denver to Omaha in June, and thence to St. Joseph, Mo. Red Oak, Iowa, will probably select dates following the St. Joseph meeting in July, and from there the movement will be toward Peoria, Ill.

⁂

The admirers of Jockey "Tod" Sloane, who, since his brilliant season on the English turf, where he surprised every one with his exhibition of American horsemanship, has been riding in California, were rather startled recently to see their favorite outridden by a little boy named Jesse Conley. In spite of his Celtic name, Conley is one of the blackest negroes on the Pacific Coast. Sloane's astonishment was not less than that of his friends, for he admitted after his defeat that he had a much better horse under him than did the little colored boy. Conley will probably be seen in the East this year. He is modest, and says he believes the best jockey in America is Willie Sims. Sloane, it is said, rides with a much longer stirrup and rein now than he did before he went to England, where the long rein and long stirrup are in vogue.

⁂

When men who have spent much of their time handling trotters and pacers turn their attention to the thoroughbred, they are usually successful. "Father Bill" Daly, who, although his stable never boasts of high-class horses, has by steady pegging managed to become the owner of numerous big hotels, houses, and a bank account in six figures, is a fair example, and John E. Madden, who last year brought out the crack Hamburg, is another. The trotting-horse converts to the thoroughbred game are not heavy bettors, and they are shrewd and thrifty. Mr. Madden had an indifferent success in the trotting horse line, but with his thoroughbred stable last season he was very successful. He has invested $30,000 of his last year's winnings in a blue-grass farm on the Winchester Pike near Lexington, Ky. The farm contains 236 acres, and Mr. Madden will start a breeding establishment on it.

⁂

August Belmont's string for the approaching racing season is a large one. The list is as follows: Merry Prince, ch. h., 5 years, by Prince Royal-Merry Nelly; Don d'Oro, ch. c., 4, by Rayon d'Or-Belladonna; Octagon, ch. c., 4, by Rayon d'Or-Ortegal; St. Bartholomew, b. c., 4, by St. Blaise-St. Bridget; Firearm, br. c., 3, by Rayon d'Or-Fides; High Priest, ch. c., 3, by Magnetizer-Princess; Songster, ch. c., 3, by St. Blaise-Soubrette; Lady Marian, ch. f., 3, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret; Sundream, b. c., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Bliss; Catapult, b. c., 2, by Magnetizer-Kate Allen; Filon d'Or, ch. g., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Fides; Fulminate, b. g., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Feu-Follet; Ordeal, ch. g., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Ortegal; Fly by Night, ch. g., 2, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet; Merry Friar, ch. g., 2, by St. Blaise-Merry Nelly; Lady Madge, ch. f., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret; Lady Onward, blk. f., 2, by Onondaga-Lady Kidbrook.

⁂

Jimmy McLaughlin is training nineteen horses at Morris Park, fourteen of them being two-year-olds. The horses older than that are: Premier, five; King T., five; Hi Daddy, four; Demagogue, three, and Torstenson, three. His two-year-old lot includes the much-heralded Sir Modred-Memento filly, and is as follows: Classique, br. f., by Order-Longalette; Surender, b. c., by Order-Hannah; Eighteen Carat, ch. c., by Golden Garter-Mollie Walton; Diminutive, b. f., by Sir Dixon-Merdin; Prosaic, b. f., by Sir Modred-Prose; bay colt by Sir Modred-Nonage; bay colt by Chevalier-Alice Vincent; bay colt by Order-Fancy; chestnut colt by Order-Coots; bay colt by Tremont-Exile; chestnut colt by Tenney-Katie Fletcher; bay filly by Sir Modred-Memento; bay colt by Watercress-Parthenia; chestnut filly by Order-Miss Saxon.

⁂

Horsemen generally were well pleased last week to learn that Monroe Salisbury had been formally discharged from insolvency in California. Although freed from his business and private obligations, the property of the veteran horseman is still in the hands of the courts, as several suits against the Pleasanton Stock Farm are still pending.

⁂

An agreement has been reached between President Paterson of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College and Col. William L. Simmons, whereby the bones of George Wilkes are to be disinterred, articulated, and placed in the museum of the Natural Science Building, at Lexington, which was dedicated recently. An investigation showed that the bones of the great stallion, though lying in the ground for sixteen years, are still in good condition.

⁂

Charlie Patterson, owner of Ornament, says: "I will match Ornament at a mile and a quarter against The Friar at any time during the Memphis Spring meeting, for any purse the Memphis Jockey Club may choose to hang up, and I will bet $5,000 besides that Ornament will win. This is open not only to The Friar, but to any horse in the world, weight for age."

⁂

The total amount of purses on German trotting tracks for 1897 was $109,558, three gold medals, and three prizes of honor, against $103,488 and nineteen prizes of honor in 1896, of which $53,609 went to home-bred animals.

⁂

Owners, trainers, and breeders of thoroughbreds must claim names for every horse in their keeping, through the registry office of The Jockey Club before March 1, of its two-year-old year. The penalty for failure to register is $50.

THE DOG SHOW OPENS TO-DAY.

Features of the Annual Exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club in Madison Square Garden.

All of the 1,700 dogs in the twenty-second annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which opens to-day in the Madison Square Garden, are in their places and ready for inspection at 9 o'clock. Judging will begin promptly at 10 o'clock, and will be pushed along rapidly in the eight rings, the intention being to award the prizes to-day in order that the dogs may be in their best condition when they are up for competition.

There has been a slight change in the method of benching this year, and all of the dogs, with the exception of the toy spaniels, will be found on the main floor. The eight rings will be occupied as follows:

Ring 1.—Miss Whitney, with St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, and pugs.

Ring 2.—George Raper, with bloodhounds, mastiffs, Russian wolfhounds, deerhounds, greyhounds, English foxhounds, old English sheepdogs, Dalmatians, dachshunde, all terriers, (except Foston terriers,) whippets, Italian greyhounds, toy spaniels, schipperkes, Pomeranians, and miscellaneous class, and E. D. Faulkner, Esq., French bulldogs.

Ring 3.—Robert McEwen, with collies, and J. Blackburn Miller, with Great Danes.

Ring 4.—George Jarvis, with Irish and Gordon setters, and Charles Heath, with pointers.

Ring 5.—William Tallman, with English setters, and Andrew Laidlaw, with sporting spaniels.

Ring 6.—H. F. Schellhass, with beagles.

Ring 7.—Dr. A. C. Heffinger, with American foxhounds, and Charles D. Bernheimer, with poodles.

Ring 8.—E. A. Woodward, with bulldogs, and Arthur Mulvey, with Boston terriers.

The eight rings are in couples lengthwise of the Garden, and when the judging is over they will be thrown into one for exhibition purposes, which will give the spectators a better chance to see from the seats than formerly. The ring will be occupied at 9 P. M. on the first day by Col. Magnus Shults's performing Great Danes and clown bulldogs. On Tuesday there will be three exhibitions, at 11:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and 9 P. M.; and on Wednesday and Thursday at 4 and 9 P. M. There will be no music. That was tried once in a Philadelphia show, and it nearly set the dogs crazy. The show will be open continuously each day from 9 A. M. until 11 P. M.

The largest dog in the show this year is David Blanck, a rough-coated St. Bernard, 38 inches high, and weighing 225 pounds; the heaviest dog is Lord Brassey, weight 248 pounds; the smallest and the lightest dog is the toy Griffon Fifi, weight 2½ pounds. It is full grown, owned by George Kurth, and it would take just about 100 of him to weigh as much as Lord Brassey. The ugliest dog, beyond question, is King Orry, a bulldog.

Know your own mind

You'll need something to relieve a pain or an ache sooner or later. Secure it before it is needed, rather than wait until it is too late to be benefited. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS cure all pains quickly, surely, and without discomfort to the wearer. The genuine ALLCOCK'S never fail, but if you allow yourself to be persuaded to try some of the army of imitations claiming to be "just as good as ALLCOCK'S," you will have only yourself to blame for the failure.

It isn't enough to call for ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, but you should see that you get what you know you ought to have and what you ask for, and not something else which the druggist may be anxious to dispose of.

THE LATTIMER SHOOTING CASE.

Stories to the Discredit of the Mine Owners Denied After Investigation.

HAZLETON, Penn., Feb. 20.—Reports having been sent out from here to the effect that the Sheriff's posse which shot the miners at Lattimer was selected for the Sheriff by the mine owners or their agents, and was composed in part of their employes, who were forced into unwilling service by threats of dismissal, and also that the mine owners or their agents are now discharging from their employment those miners who have given testimony at the trial, and are evicting them from their homes, the correspondent of THE TIMES questioned a number of men of undoubted integrity and unbiased mind who, living near the scene of the shooting and subsequent occurrences related to it, are thoroughly posted and free from any disposition to give anything but a fair statement of actual facts.

One of these men, who resides at and is prominent in the business circles of Hazleton, said:

"It is true that the Sheriff's posse that did the shooting was composed principally of employes of the mine owners, but I do not, however, know of a single case where any such employe became a Deputy against his own wishes and never heard of any threats of dismissal from service in case of refusal to act as such. The posse was composed of men, as far as I can learn, who became Deputies, believing they were doing their duty to their employers.

"As to the stories of discharge and eviction of miners who are testifying at the Martin trial, there is absolutely not a case of the kind here. Not a miner, to my knowledge, has lost his work or been evicted from home on this account, and the managers of the mines in this and other sections have been authorized by the owners to pay big rewards to any one who will prove that a single employe has been discharged for testifying at the Martin trial, and I know the offers are made in good faith."

BROOKLYN WIDOW TAKES POISON

Mrs. Annie Baldwin Despondent Because She Could Not Find Work.

Mrs. Annie Baldwin, twenty-nine years old, a widow, took poison early yesterday morning in a furnished room at 397 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. She had been living there only a few days, and the people in the house say that she was despondent over her inability to find work. She was a professional nurse, but had been out of work for a long time. Her last attempt to procure a position was made at the Long Island College Hospital. She was taken on probation, but it was found that she was addicted to the use of morphine, and she was dismissed.

Dr. Griswold of Tompkins Avenue was summoned, but the woman grew worse, and Ambulance Surgeon Bowen of St. John's Hospital was sent for. Mrs. Baldwin died a few minutes after his arrival in the house.

LEAPED FROM ELEVATED ROAD.

Two Men Injured in Avoiding a Train in Jersey City.

Frederick Casken, thirty-five years old, and Frederick Nowalk, thirty-four years old, both of 166 Steuben Street, Jersey City, started to the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse, at Point of Rocks, yesterday along the elevated coal branch running to the Sixth Street pockets. When near Brunswick Street they met a coal train backing down.

As the brakeman on the rear car was unable to signal the engineer in time to stop the train, the men were obliged to jump to the ground, a distance of sixteen feet. Casken's right leg was broken, and Nowalk received a severe scalp wound. They were taken to St. Francis's Hospital.

Cancer Causes Slow Starvation.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—John Lyner died to-day. Death was due to starvation. He suffered from a cancer of the mouth and throat, due to excessive smoking. The cancer became so severe that he could not eat or drink. For four years he had been kept alive with the greatest difficulty. He slowly starved to death.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

The Shield of a Great Name

PROTECTS THE RIDERS OF REMINGTON BICYCLES.

THE REMINGTON SPECIAL 104005 MANUFACTURED BY REMINGTON ARMS CO ILION, N.Y. PATENTED OCT 25.92 FEB 28.93 NOV 6.94 JAN 21. JULY 14.96 JUNE 8 AUG 14.97

Remington Special Light Roadster. . .$75.00
With Frost Gear Case. 80.00
Remington Light Roadster. 50.00

Have you seen the new Remington Chain? It reduces friction 25 per cent. and cannot stretch

Write for '98 Catalogue.

Remington Arms Co., 313 Broadway,
Ilion, N. Y. New York.

THE BRANCH STORE at 300 W. 59th Street extends a cordial welcome to the public on Washington's Birthday.

DEBS IN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Surrenders His Platform to Him.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of the People's Church, which holds meetings in the Academy of Music, yesterday surrendered his pulpit to Eugene V. Debs, President of the Social Democracy, and known for his prominence in the American Railroad Union strike in 1894. Mr. Debs was warmly greeted, and his address was loudly applauded. His subject was "The Old and the New," and was in the main an arraignment of the existing competitive system, and an exposition of the Social Democracy, the plan of co-operation now being organized by him and his followers. The keynote of his address was humanity versus money. He made a brief allusion to the loss of the Maine when he said:

"This country is now mourning the recent awful disaster in the Harbor of Havana. The Nation's heart is filled with sorrow for the brave men who lost their lives, and our hands and thoughts go in sympathy into the homes made desolate. But, my friends, did it ever occur to you that as many men as were lost on the Maine are killed every month on the railroads of this country? Do you know that the homes made desolate, and the mothers' and the wives' hearts that are breaking to-night for their loved ones will be duplicated ere a month rolls by? Why, my friends? Why? Because live-saving appliances for cars cost money, and under our present system human lives cost nothing." The rest of his remarks were in the same strain.

98 Cycle Show

Tinkham B'ld'g, 306-8-10 W. 59th St.

Opens Feb. 22d.

Royal Hungarian Band. Souvenirs.

ADMISSION FREE.

Singles, Tandems, Triplets, Quads, Quints, Sexs, Septs and 10-seaters

OF THE FAMOUS

Stearns, Daytons, Orients, Pierces, Rochesters.

Chain and Chainless Models

Juveniles, Hand and Foot Power Tricycles, Chair Cycles, Jinrikshas, Foot Cycles, Single and Double Carriers, &c., &c.

THE GREATEST SHOW EVER HELD

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Bicycles as Merchandise.

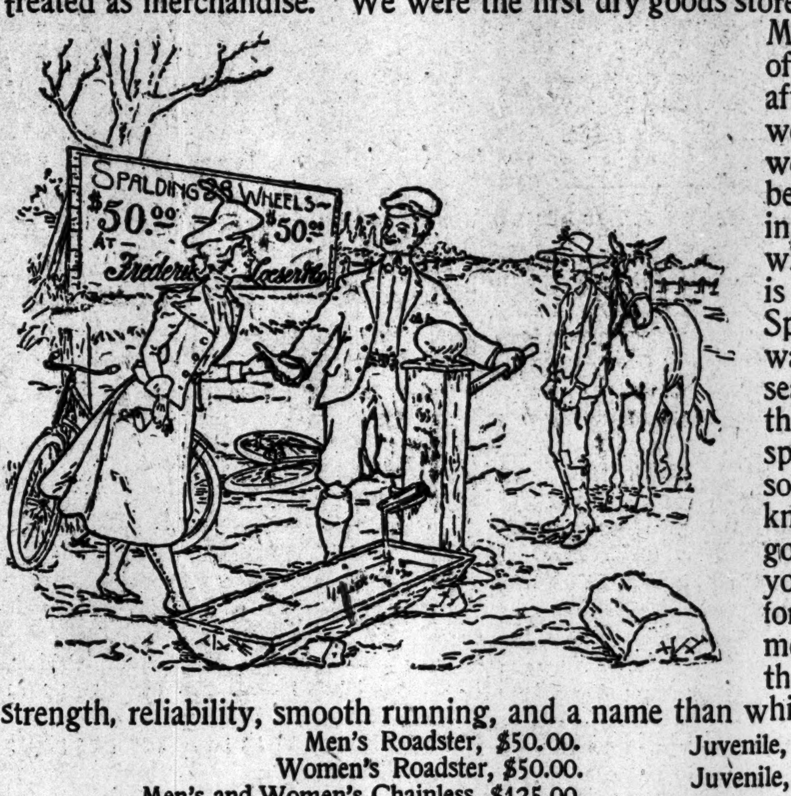
$50.00

1898 Spalding Wheels

One of the Few Really $100.00 Wheels.

The Evolution in Prices.

The Bicycle business has gone through precisely the same process of weeding out as did the sewing machine and other businesses which were governed by patents and old-fashioned methods. The result is that to-day the leading makers realize that to be successful all unnecessary expenses must be eliminated until nothing remains between the maker and rider but the small legitimate profit made possible by modern methods of retailing. In short Bicycles must now be treated as merchandise. We were the first dry goods store to offer an admittedly high-grade wheel. Many shook their heads, but the correctness of our position has been proven. This year, after a careful study of the entire situation, we have selected the Spalding wheel because we believe it to be the best, and because we believe that no chain wheel made (excepting Spalding Racers, practically the same wheel, but with more expensive details,) is worth more than $50.00 at retail. The Spalding is one of the very few wheels that was sold at $100.00 through the entire season of 1897. The makers guarantee their 1898 wheel to be better in every respect than any wheel they have ever made, so that although we offer it at $50.00, you know that you are getting at this price as good a wheel as it is possible to make. If you pay more than $50.00 you simply pay for expenses that have no place in modern merchandizing. Everything you want or that can be is in this wheel,—beauty, strength, reliability, smooth running, and a name than which none stands higher.



Men's Roadster, $50.00.
Women's Roadster, $50.00.
Men's and Women's Chainless, $125.00.
Racer (special), $75.00.
Juvenile, Boy's or Girl's, 22 inch wheel, $25.00.
Juvenile, Boy's or Girl's, 24 inch wheel, $30.00.
Juvenile, Boy's or Girl's, 26 inch wheel, $35.00.

BIG MISSIONARY MEETING

Convention at Cleveland of International Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

TO BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY

Predicted It Will Be One of the Largest and Most Important Gatherings of Its Kind Held in This Century.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—The International Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions will hold its convention in this city from the 23d to the 27th of this month. It is predicted it will be one of the largest missionary gatherings of the century. Some [illegible] best-known men engaged in missionary work, both in the field and at home, and [illegible] greatest number of missionary boards [illegible] organizations ever brought together at [illegible] will be here. Practically every [illegible] civilization, as well as heathendom, [illegible] send delegates. Students, men [illegible] and professors, will come from the [illegible] continents of the world, and from [illegible] islands of the sea.

It [illegible] that 5,000 young men and women [illegible] education and refinement will be at the convention, hundreds of whom are pledged to go into the mission field.

The countries which will be officially represented are Great Britain, India, Burmah, Laos, Malaysia, China, Korea, Japan, Persia, Syria, Turkey, Macedonia, Africa, (North, Central, South, and West,) Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Chile, and the United States. There also will be representatives from Southern Europe and some of the Pacific islands.

The Student Volunteer movement has been in existence only twelve years, yet it has accomplished, its friends say, what other enterprises for the outlet of missionary zeal have failed in doing. The denominational missionary boards have been hampered and handicapped in their work by the fact that it has been difficult for them to secure an adequate number of men and women, properly educated and equipped, who would go as missionaries to foreign lands. The Student Volunteer movement in its function as an enlisting and training agency for volunteers among college and university students has, it is said, changed the condition of affairs. Men and women are no longer lacking, but only the means wherewith to send them.

This coming convention will bring together representatives from colleges like Amherst, Williams, Beloit, and Ohio-Wesleyan, State institutions like Cornell, the Universities of Michigan, Vermont, Ohio, Wisconsin, Texas, and California; independent universities like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Virginia, Sanford, and Toronto; theological seminaries of all the evangelical denominations like Drew, the Chicago, McCormick, Princeton, Andover, and many others. There also will be present women from Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, Radcliffe, and a number of other women's colleges.

More than sixty of the missionary boards will send official delegates, and among them will be Bishop Dudley, Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Board; the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board; the Rev. Dr. H. C. Mabie, Secretary of the Baptist Board; the Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Secretary of the Canadian Presbyterian Board; the Rev. Dr. Walter R. Lambuth of the Board of the Methodist Church, South; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Daniels of the American Board.

The speakers and participants in the various sessions of the convention will number about 130, many of them being men and women of international fame. Among them will be the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer of London, England; Gen. James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; the Right Rev. W. A. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio; the Right Rev. Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, the Right Rev. Bishop M. E. Baldwin of Canada; Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the United Society for Christian Endeavor; President Charles Cuthbert Hall of Union Theological Seminary, Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board; John R. Mott, General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation; D. M. Thornton of Cambridge University, England, and Secretary of the British Students' Movement, and the Rev. S. W. Zwemer of Arabia.

The main meetings of the convention will be held in the new armory of the Cleveland Grays and division meetings in eight churches in the heart of the city.

RICHMOND'S CLERKS ARE COLD.

They Threaten to Close Up Unless the City Furnishes Coal.

The employes and clerks in the offices of the County Clerk of Richmond County and of the Surrogate, at Richmond Court House, have been suffering for the past two weeks from cold because their offices are not heated.

The coal supply on hand on the first of the year has run out, and, although several requisitions have been made on the City Government, as yet no fuel has been sent to the suffering department men. The clerks say they will shut up the offices and remain at home if another cold spell comes on with no coal on hand.

KILLED IN A STREET BRAWL.

Gustav Ostrom Stabbed and His Alleged Murderer Arrested.

Gustav Ostrom, sixty-four years old, of 266 William Street, died Saturday night from a stab wound, and John Harrigan, sixty years old, of 344 Water Street, was held yesterday morning at the Centre Street Court without bail, charged with murder.

The two men had a quarrel Saturday night in Michael Burke's saloon, at 100 Cherry Street, and after they were put out they continued it on the street. Suddenly Burke heard Ostrom shout, "You have stabbed me!" and rushing out found him lying on the pavement with Harrigan bending over him. Harrigan was taken to the Oak Street Police Station, and Ostrom was hurried to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died an hour later. He was not thought to be seriously hurt at first, but the autopsy made by Coroner's Physician Weston showed that the stab wound penetrated his heart about five-eighths of an inch.

The police made a thorough search for the knife which inflicted the wound, but were unable to find it.

A Memorial Lenten Offering.

Preparations are making for a great Lenten offering to the cause of missions by the Sunday school children in the Episcopal Church throughout the country. The Lenten collections for missions have long been distinguished as especially fruitful in results, although made up wholly of the contributions of Sunday school scholars. Last year the sum realized from the pennies, nickels, and dimes amounted to $63,200. It is expected this year, however, that the figures will approach the $100,000 mark, for that sum has been asked for by the Board of Missions, as a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, General Secretary of the Missionary Society, who died last Summer.

Patrolman Senk Dies Suddenly.

George W. Senk, a patrolman attached to the Westchester Police Station, was found dead last evening, at his home on Baker Avenue, near Catherine Street. The man's wife and two children have been away from home for several days. Last evening, when he did not report to his station at 6 o'clock, Patrolman Henry Schwarz was sent to look for him. Schwarz entered the house through a rear window, which he found open, and on the floor found Senk's body. A physician was called and said the policeman had doubtless died of heart disease or apoplexy.

Adam's Monument Is Coming.

From The London Truth.

It was Mark Twain, if I remember rightly, who pointed out the ingratitude and inconsistency of the human race in neglecting, during all these years, to put up a memorial to Adam, to whom (under Providence) the whole race practically owes its existence, while erecting monuments to so many worthies of later date, whose services to posterity are comparatively insignificant. We are getting on in that direction, however. King Alfred is to have a commemoration, and (I take for granted) a statue. Hengist and Horsa will no doubt have their turn next. There is hope for Adam yet. Everything comes to him who can wait.

KLONDIKE MINING POOL.

The Bonanza-Eldorado Company Organized at Dawson with a Capital of $200,000,000.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Feb. 14.—James E. Scovel of Syracuse, N. Y., arrived here yesterday from Dawson, which place he left on Jan. 19. Mr. Scovel is the contractor for the Yukon Telegraph and Telephone Syndicate, which has been incorporated to construct and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in the Klondike region. He brings news of the formation of a pool, or combination, to be known as the Bonanza-Eldorado Company, capitalized at $200,000,000, which proposes to control mining operations in the Klondike country.

Mr. Scovel says it will revolutionize the method of mining. Hydraulic power will be substituted for the present expensive system, and the miner who is unable to work his claim successfully will be given an opportunity to sell it to the trust or syndicate, which will work it for him at a rate much cheaper than he could do it himself. The formation of the syndicate, Mr. Scovel says, will have the effect of reducing the output next Spring quite materially.

The steamer Elder arrived Saturday afternoon with the advance guard of the Government relief expedition. To-day the detachment and supplies were landed at Dyea, where they will be held until the arrival of Gen. Merriam.

ALASKAN STEAMER DELAYED.

The North Pacific Abandoned at Port Townsend as Unseaworthy.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Feb. 20.—The steamer North Pacific, from Seattle en route to Alaska, is still here and is likely to remain for some time. Half way across the Straits of Fuca the steamer was forced to put back on account of the heavy sea, which caused the steamer to ship large quantities of water. Then all but three of the steamer's crew deserted her and also the passengers, who numbered 120. They declined to proceed further on this steamer, as they are convinced that she is not seaworthy.

The managers telegraphed to Seattle for a new crew. Unless prevented by the authorities, the managers say, they will start north as soon as the new crew arrives and the weather moderates, and that the passengers who do not want to go can stay behind, but no money will be refunded. When asked by passengers to prevent the steamer from continuing its northward voyage Collector of Customs Huestis said that as she had been regularly licensed by the official Inspector of Boilers and carried duly licensed officers he would not interfere.

A Missing New Yorker.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The police have been asked to investigate the mysterious disappearance of L. A. Sykes of New York. It was his intention to leave for Dawson City on the steamer Alice Blanchard, which sailed on Monday evening. He left the Baldwin Hotel Monday morning and has not been seen since or heard from.

Troops Sail for Skaguay.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb 20.—Companies A and G, Fourteenth United States Infantry, left here yesterday afternoon on the steamer Queen for Skaguay, where they will be stationed for the purpose of preserving order. Companies D and H of the same regiment, which will be stationed at Dyea, will follow in a few days.

THE LLOYD'S NEW STEAMER.

The Kaiser Friedrich, Now Nearly Completed, Is Expected to Speed 23 Knots an Hour.

The North German Lloyd Company's new steamer Kaiser Friedrich, now drawing near completion in the yards of F. Schichau, Danzig, will take part in the record-breaking races of the Atlantic during the coming Summer. She will probably make her first trip within two months, and if expectations are realized she will demolish all records forthwith, being designed to go half a knot faster than the present champion of the seas, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, whose record-breaking hourly average is 22.35 knots. The Kaiser Friedrich is yachtlike in her lines. She is 600 feet long and of 12,500 gross tons, or 1,500 tons less than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, but the engines are designed to be unrivaled by anything ever put into a hull, and will be driven by 26,000 horse power.

She has in her two engines the unusual arrangement of three cranks for a quadruple expansion system, with five cylinders of the following diameters: 43.3 inches, 64.2 inches, 92.1 inches, and two of 93.3 inches. The cranks are set at 120 degrees, and the piston stroke is 67 inches.

The shafting of each engine is composed of one crank shaft, one thrust shaft, five tunnel shafts, one stern tube shaft, and one propeller shaft. The length of the shafting of the starboard engine is 243 feet 9 inches, and the weight 401,237 pounds, while in the case of the port engine the length is 247 feet and the weight 405,646 pounds. The two bosses at the end of the propeller shaft weigh 38,801 pounds, while the weight of the six blades is 59,524 pounds. The total weight of the shafting is therefore 905,209 pounds. The shafts have been constructed by Krupp of the finest nickel steel.

The three-bladed propellers are 20.34 feet in diameter and the blades of 32.8 feet pitch. The diameter of the crank shaft is 23.62 inches, with a 9.45-inch hole through it.

As she is to be half a knot faster than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and that vessel is not considered to have done her best yet, the Kaiser Friedrich, in advance of her coming out, is designated a twenty-three-knot boat.

Ives and Schaefer to Play Again.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—"Napoleon" Ives and "Jake" Schaefer have made arrangements to play a tournament of eighteen-inch balk-line billiards for the world's championship and $1,000 a side. The contest will take place on April 2 and will be governed by the same conditions as the former tournament held in New York.

DAMAGES FOR A WIFE.

Suggestion to Plaintiffs and Defendant Corporations.

In a short but interesting article, entitled "Sir Frank Lockwood: Notes by a Friend at the Common Law Bar," in the February number of The Law Magazine and Review an amusing story is related as a specimen of the humorous and efficacious method which the eminent lawyer occasionally employed to conduct the cases intrusted to him. "Some six years ago a man and his wife sued an omnibus company for £500 in respect of injuries caused to the wife by the negligence of one of the company's servants, and the case was presented to the jury in a grossly exaggerated form. The evidence of special loss or expenses was exceedingly vague and slight, but the husband declared that his wife, who was a very fat woman, weighing some fifteen stones, had prior to the accident weighed eighteen stones. It appeared at the hearing that, immediately after the accident, the husband had written to the company alleging that his wife's injuries would certainly prove fatal, and claiming £50 compensation, a proposal which the company declined to entertain. Lockwood, for the defendants, went to the jury in this strain: 'I will spare you further trouble in this matter, gentlemen, by at once accepting the plaintiffs' estimate of any damage they may have sustained. The case, you will perceive, resolves itself into an application of the principle known, I believe, to arithmeticians as the rule of three. Its operation here is very simple.

"'When the husband regarded the accident as certain to prove fatal he claimed, as we find, £50—that, you will observe, was as for a "total loss." His wife—at any rate, the bulk of her—has fortunately been spared to him, and she apparently enjoys at the present time the most robust health, though her spouse complains that, whereas she formerly scaled eighteen stones, her weight has now been reduced to fifteen—a loss of three stones avoirdupois. The problem for you to solve, therefore, stands thus: As eighteen is to three, so is £50 to the amount of your verdict. With the assistance of my learned junior I am able to propound as a solution of the problem—£8 6s. 8d. But as my clients have throughout desired to deal with the plaintiffs in a more liberal spirit than you will probably consider they deserve, let us say in round figures £10.' The Judge was highly amused, and briefly intimated that the question was eminently one for the jury, who promptly stated that they accepted 'Mr. Lockwood's figure of £10.' This was, indeed, a perfectly just and proper result; but there were many in court who thought that the verdict would undoubtedly have been for £25, or perhaps even £50, had not a figure been so ingeniously suggested to the jury by the defendants' advocate."

NEW YORK ALL ADRIP

Churchgoers Buffeted by a High Wind and Drenched by a Dreary Downpour.

PALL OF FOG OVER THE WATER

Few Vessels Attempt to Leave or Enter Port, and Ferryboats Creep to Their Slips—2.84 Inches of Rain in Thirty-six Hours.

Rain, dreary and wet, fell persistently and wettingly all day yesterday as on Saturday, and the east wind played a doleful accompaniment to its pattering on roofs and window panes, and to the eternal drip, drip, dripping. A rainy day in February, it was, too, of the kind that makes a warm hearth warmer and a cheerful blaze a thing to hug, their absence a chilling thing, to penetrate the marrow.

It was a very bad day for churchgoing, however good churchgoing may have been for the day, and it was a good deal worse for those who perforce may have been compelled to face the elements for any length of time.

Added to the patter of the noisy drops and the whistling of the wind there was the slambanging of shutters and swinging of signboards, and occasionally the louder clatter of something or other carried away by the blow and brought to ground.

The wind attained a velocity during the afternoon of forty-eight miles an hour, and at times it drove the rain down in veritable sheets.

Despite the attack of wind and rain the fog in the bay continued, and hung thick enough along the coast to be a menace to navigation. Few vessels attempted to leave or enter the port, and ferryboats drifted about and made slow trips, but escaped accident.

The temperature hung between 34 and 38 degrees throughout the day. The rainfall from 7:45 A. M. Saturday, when it began, up to 8 P. M. yesterday was 2.84 inches. The local Weather Bureau last night said that it was stormy as far west as the Mississippi. Being colder out there and near the lakes, they were having snow instead of rain.

WASHOUTS ON STATEN ISLAND.

Traffic Impeded and the Cellars of Hundreds of Houses Flooded.

The rainstorm which passed over Staten Island during the early hours of yesterday morning was the heaviest in many years. Roads in all parts of the island were seriously injured. In many places the macadam was washed out badly, and the cellars of hundreds of houses were flooded. The principal washout was at the dyke between Sailors' Snug Harbor and Livingston. Here the rain and the unusual high tide in the Kills flooded the dyke, and the water rushed across the terrace, flooding three blocks to a depth of over two feet.

The trolley cars were compelled to abandon the tracks and the cars were run to each end of the dyke, while passengers were obliged to transfer and walk through the storm over the path on the edge of the dyke, which was level with the tide. There was also a serious washout on the tracks of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad at Richmond Valley, and one of the tracks was abandoned for the day.

A Midland electric car was ditched on Jewett Avenue, Prohibition Park. No one was hurt.

It is estimated that the damage to the roads in the Borough of Richmond will exceed $5,000.

Telegraph Service Crippled.

The telegraph wires of the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies were working in bad shape early this morning, as a result of the storm which has been raging over the eastern portion of the country. Particular trouble was experienced between here and Boston, several wires being reported down, and the service badly crippled.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY WRECKED.

Outhouses, Chimneys, and Trees Blown Over and Boats Forced Adrift.

BELLMORE, L. I., Feb. 20.—Considerable damage was done in this vicinity by the heavy rain and wind storm of last night, which was one of the worst of the season.

A barn belonging to George Keuer was blown several feet from its foundation and badly damaged. A wellhouse on the same premises was picked up and carried into the middle of the street by the wind. Chimneys and outbuildings were blown over. Large trees were uprooted and limbs scattered in all directions.

Boats became loosened from their fastenings, and were found this morning partly filled with water and drifting around the creek. The tide is running very high.

SCHOONER JOHN JOHNSON ASHORE.

Abandoned by Her Crew, and Breaking Up Near Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 20.—The schooner John Johnson, lumber-laden, of Boston, is going to pieces on the outer bar, a few miles north of this place. The schooner was abandoned early this morning by the crew of five men. She was then almost awash and nothing further could be done to keep her afloat. The anchor was let go before she was abandoned so that she might not drift into the path of vessels.

As the crew landed at Shipbottom Life Saving Station the wreckers were notified. The steamer I. J. Merritt was reported to have started for her. It was thought she could be towed into harbor as she was. This afternoon, however, about 1 o'clock she was seen coming shoreward before the wind. She struck the outer bar and is now pounding to pieces. Part of her cargo from the hold has already come on shore, showing she is badly broken. She will be a total loss.

MILWAUKEE IS SNOWBOUND.

Street Railway Traffic Is Congested and All Trains Are Late.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 20.—The blizzard which started in yesterday morning and of which Milwaukee is the centre, still continues. Twenty-two inches of snow is reported by the Weather Bureau to have fallen in this city. The storm is confined to the eastern part of the State.

To-night street railway traffic is becoming congested again, as the wind has increased in velocity and blows the snow back on to the tracks about as fast as it is cleared off. The companies do not pretend to keep suburban lines open, and not a wheel outside the city limits has moved since yesterday afternoon.

The temperature has fallen about 20 degrees to-night. Snow to the depth of seven feet is piled up all along the different lines of street railway, and it will be many days before it can be carted away.

Railway trains on all roads entering Milwaukee are from two to fifteen hours late. The passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, from Green Bay, due at 7:15 o'clock last night, became stalled in a huge snow drift about three miles from this city, and did not reach the station until 11 o'clock this morning.

All the boats plying across the lake are accounted for. The steamer Iowa of the Goodrich Line, running between Milwaukee and Ahnapee, which was due here last night, drifted across the lake and took shelter on the east shore. The steamer Wisconsin, Capt. McCambridge, arrived from Grand Haven to-night. The Captain reports a stiff gale blowing, and the snow is so blinding that it is impossible to see more than a foot ahead.

River in Flood at New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The heavy rains have brought the river up to a flood point, but as yet it has not risen high enough to flood the streets in the lower part of the city. The water is flowing from the river into the canal. No danger of moment has as yet been reported.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE DEFENSE OF OUR COASTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your proposition to replenish the navy by purchase is not likely to meet the approval of our domestic shipbuilders. These gentlemen have for many years insisted that the merchant ships shall be acquired in this way. The same lack of patriotism that has led them to oppose any increase in the merchant marine unless they were to be the builders of the vessels would elicit from them a still louder cry of "protection to home industry" if the Government should consider your suggestion. They would object now, in time of peace, as they objected at the time of our civil war.

Those of us who are old enough remember the difficulty of enforcing the blockade. All the naval and merchant steamers in our possession were brought into requisition, and, as they were insufficient, sailing vessels were added, after we had utilized North River barges by putting into them a three-teakettle steam power. No one doubted that the war would have been ended much sooner if we had had a sufficient number of good, available steamers wherewith to establish a vigorous blockade. Such steamers could have been bought by the hundred in Great Britain. The Southerners did buy them for the purpose of running the blockade, while we refused to buy them for the purpose of preventing them. Congress was at the mercy of the American shipbuilder, marching under the banner of home industry, as it still is to-day.

While I agree with you as to the immediate necessity for the defense of the coast and harbors, I think it can be accomplished with the greatest speed and certainty by torpedoes and torpedo boats rather than by huge iron-clads that experience has proved to be almost as dangerous to those who man them as to those they attack. A hundred torpedo boats could be built before a battleship would be ready to receive her engines, and whereas the battleship could be only in one place they could be distributed along the coast from Maine to Texas. I believe it will yet be found that the Maine was destroyed by one of these effective machines, the first detonation resulting from its impact and the last by the explosion of the ship's magazine.

I believe, moreover, that it was the work of the Cuban rebels, whose hope it was that it would be attributed to the Spaniards, and thus that war would ensue. Men who are mean enough to steal a letter from the mail will commit wholesale murder for the same purpose. JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

EVILS OF "YELLOW" JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES on the late disaster to the Maine, signed "Martin," is as sensible as it is timely, and represents doubtless the views of thinking, responsible Americans. If the explosion on the Maine did not result from an internal cause, but an external one, the most natural question to ask is, Who could possibly profit by such a crime? Only the insurgent Cubans or their abettors here, the jingoes and silverites. If it could produce a war between Spain and the United States neither of those powers would gain, but rather suffer tremendous loss. The Cuban revolutionists stop at the commission of no crime and the jingoes and silverites here would risk anything but their lives to further their ends.

Terrible as is the disaster, it is preferable in every way that it should ultimately prove to have been an accident and not a crime. The conduct of the sensational press in this connection merits the severest reprobation, and before we further condemn the prosecution of German journalists for the crime of lèse majesté against the Emperor William might we not better establish some censorship of the press in our land to abate the evils and perils which continually menace us through the influence of these "yellow" sensational jingo journals?

The decent portion of the press has nothing to fear from a censorship, but the establishment of a proper censorship by the Government would condemn the sensational press to extinction as just as it is merited and necessary. Is it not time that something was done to protect the community and the Nation from the flood of nastiness, sensation, and lies poured forth by such papers? These sheets propagate lies and sensations, pander to the vile and the ignorant, decry virtue and wisdom, menace the Nation's life, and help on to our ultimate downfall. The sole object of their proprietors is to make money; to chase the almighty dollar and capture it.

The glazier who was caught in Edinburgh breaking windows excused his act, saying, "It is for the good of trade. I'm a glazier; I must live." His captor rejoined, "So must I, and I am a surgeon" and forthwith broke the rascal's head.

Is it not high time to do something to abate the power and influence of the sensational press? PRO-PATRIA.

New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH AT YALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been interested in your report of the remarks of ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain on English at Yale. The speaker is an influential alumnus, and plain speech should always be welcomed from a person of his position and character. Nevertheless, as a recent graduate of Yale and a three years' student in the graduate school at Harvard, I may be permitted to comment.

The speaker particularly attacked Prof. Henry A. Beers. May I testify that while, as a teacher of English Literature, Prof. Gates of Harvard surpasses any one whom I know, in literary gifts and attainments he is hardly, if at all, the superior of Prof. Beers. Prof. Berrett Wendell of Harvard is by no means his superior, or even his equal. I would further say that Prof. Beers, by example, has taught me more about good writing than ever any professional teacher of rhetoric by precept. As a literary critic and historian, Prof. Beers's just reputation awaits the publication of his "History of English Romanticism," which will place him in the front rank of historians of English Literature.

To turn from literature to philology, I confidently expect that ten years hence Prof. Kittredge of Harvard will be universally recognized as the greatest philologist of the English language that America has ever produced. It is a question whether he does not occupy that position already; yet for a happy combination of literary distinction with philological attainment of a very high order, no one, since the death of Prof. Child, surpasses or even equals Prof. Lounsbury of Yale—that is, in English studies.

This is only a word of caution, not a full statement of the case. The standard of spoken and written English among Yale students is distinctly inferior to that among Harvard students. This is partly due to the slovenliness so often engendered by good-fellowship. But while I have watched some of the attempts to increase the efficiency of the English department at Yale with distrust, I suspect that the literary life of Yale College is more injured by the mortmain of the senior societies, so securely fastened on the social system, than by any member of the Faculty. I am glad that ex-Gov. Chamberlain has alluded to the efficient services of Prof. Cook, who has been a promoter of English education in the schools, and who has made the study of English profitable and interesting to a class who are unreached by the highest literary distinction. In any complete estimate of Prof. Cook these pedagogical services should be mentioned, as well as his universal reputation as a philologist.

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.

Northampton, Mass., Feb. 19, 1898.

THE GREATNESS OF BURKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "Historicus," in his latest communication on the subject of Edmund Burke, which appeared in your issue of yesterday, evidently has some motive other than appears on the surface for his curious display of so much knowledge of an unpleasant character, which appears to have been overlooked by writers and scholars hitherto in considering the general fame of Burke and the important services he rendered to the cause of freedom in this country and to the whole human race during his public career.

The repetition of this tirade by "Historicus" reminds us of the famous remark of Burke concerning the "few grasshoppers under a fern, which make the field ring with their importunate clink, while thousands of great cattle, reposing beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent." The great cattle in this instance are the great lawyers, statesmen, and men of affairs, who have delved deep into the storehouse of wisdom, and accumulated knowledge which the writings of Burke disclose, and who, in contemplating the grand incidents of his career, have apparently overlooked the inconsistencies or mistakes of which he was guilty at times, and which have crept into the life of almost every statesman, if he have lived long enough in this uncertain world of ours. And the Angel of Death has been merciful in this respect to the memory of many of our idols and heroes. In his letter to a noble lord, Burke, speaking of himself, said: "If I happened to be now and then in the wrong, as who is not, like all other men I must bear the consequences of my faults and my mistakes."

The mere suggestion that Americans be asked to contribute to the statue to be erected to the memory of Burke at Beaconsfield cannot surely have been the underlying motive of your correspondent in introducing this discussion; nor is the nonsense in the concluding paragraph of his last letter as to the "serious responsibility" attached to setting up Burke as an "ideal that may become an instruction to the young," &c., anything more than mere clap-trap.

The political and philosophical writings of Burke and his forensic efforts in the cause of mankind have been the admiration of the intellectual world for more than a century, and surely a man who has left behind him so practical a monument of his greatness needs no other monument to perpetuate his fame, nor a Moses to discover to the world that, forsooth, this great statesman and thinker had some blemishes in his character. Burke's whole life was a struggle for the liberties of others; for the cause of justice and the extinction of oppressions in every land; and to English political literature especially he has contributed nobler treasures of wisdom than any other writer of modern times, perhaps of any time. If Macaulay, after reading Burke a second time, could exclaim: "How admirable! The greatest intellect of our nation since Milton!" surely there must be something in that career, unknown to your correspondent, worthy of the study of the "young," for whom "Historicus" appears to be so sentimentally concerned.

The only monument anywhere to Burke's memory is, I believe, the one at the entrance to his beloved Alma Mater in the City of Dublin, and this circumstance may perhaps have led John Morley to say that it is a matter of astonishment that so great a man has had no biographers. Then Morley adds, significantly: "But Burke was an Irishman. Had he but been an Englishman biographers would have appeared on every side, and tried their hand on such a subject." There's the rub! Let Americans contribute to the Beaconsfield monument, if any desire to do so. But the greatest, the most enduring monument that can or could be raised to Burke will be found in the pages of English political philosophy and wisdom, where his name will live as long as the English language is spoken or written. R. J. M.

New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

WANTS MR. PARSONS BACK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the political heads which have fallen under the axe of the new Administration is that of the Superintendent of Central Park. His place is filled for the present by a "landscape gardener," who is no doubt able to run a greenhouse, or to raise trees and flowers as well as anybody else. Qualifications such as these are very well in their way, but they are not sufficient for the man who has power to alter and renew, to build or destroy in works of art like the city parks of New York and Brooklyn. It would be as reasonable to elect a carpenter to be consulting architect of the Government buildings because he could make a good window frame.

The peculiar training and ability which could create Central and Prospect Parks must belong in some considerable degree to him who has to preserve them. If he has not this training and ability, the parks will suffer as they have done before from the exercise of power not directed by understanding. He who would appreciate the work of an artist must be himself in some degree an artist. It is not enough to be an artisan. The large parks are National monuments of which we can be almost wholly proud, which is more than can be said of many National monuments. They have cost millions of dollars, but their worth is inestimable, not to be measured by their value, by the front foot, nor the money that has been spent on them with compound interest. They are among the most health-giving and civilizing influences we have, and were they destroyed, no riches could recreate them without thirty or forty more years of weary waiting. An army may be assembled to pile up iron beams and bricks and mortar and stone twenty stories high in a few months, but not all the King's horses and all the King's men can make trees and the gifts of the ground grow to perfection in less than their appointed time. Shall such recondite and changing work as the parks be intrusted to the wanton experiments of ignorance, however well meaning it may be?

It is perhaps not the fault of the new Administration that it has upset the Park government in so summary and unthinking a way. The adept landscape architect is so rare that the general public and our new City Fathers are hardly conscious that he exists. Yet the general public is greatly his debtor, for it owes to him Central and Prospect Parks. Let the press point out and repeat and insist that economy or partisanship may be ruinous in so important a trust as the control of our city pleasure grounds. Let us get Mr. Parsons back. He has a professional reputation, and has shown himself able to appreciate and preserve the work intrusted to him. Then we can feel free from the danger of irresponsible authority tampering with these priceless National possessions. This matter is serious to the folk of Greater New York. I trust that THE TIMES will think it sufficiently serious to give to it its space and the weight of its influence.

H. A. CAPARN.

Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1898.

AMERICAN MISSIONS IN TURKEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not often that so much ignorance of easily ascertained facts is admitted to your columns as is shown in the letter of "Equity" in to-day's issue upon "Missionaries as Hostiles."

The kernel of his communication is in the last paragraph, of which every insinuation is absolutely incorrect. In the first place, if Mohammedans were to form a colony in this country for the purpose of propagating their religion, "they would not be expelled," as "Equity" seems to imagine, but would receive ample protection. Not even were this propaganda "in any way hostile to our laws, for instance, by establishing their harems here," would they be expelled as "Equity" asserts; they would be tried in our courts according to our laws; the Ottoman Minister or Consul would be accorded every facility for watching the trial; the defendants would have counsel, and, if convicted, would be sent to prison according to our laws. If one of these Turks were assaulted by an American the latter would be tried, and, if convicted, punished; and if the assailant were an official he would be punished and the Government would be liable for indemnity, which it would pay as soon as its responsibility was established, as it has repeatedly done in the case of Italians, Chinamen, and other victims of mobs or of official violence. We ask that Turkey shall act with like justice.

The second part of this paragraph is guarded by many ifs and musts, but its obvious implication is that the missionaries do go there (to Turkey) "to undermine that law," (the Mohammedan law;) "to seduce families from allegiance to it, to declare the head of that law an infidel," and that they are consequently "engaged in acts of hostility against that nation," and, finally, they are warned that they "must not expect us to propagate their faith by the sword"(!)

It may surprise some readers of THE TIMES to be told (1) that the missionaries have never sought to undermine the Turkish Mohammedan law; (2) that, so far from "seducing" families from allegiance to it, they have in all their teaching and in every action of their own, upheld and supported the law under which they lived, seeking to secure its modification, when unduly oppressed by it, only through the regular diplomatic and legal channels; (3) that they are not and never have been engaged in acts of hostility against that nation; and (4) that they have never sought to propagate their faith by the sword. It is the Moslems who have tried to do that.

It may surprise some of your readers to know that there are no American missions to the Mohammedans, a fact of which a surprising number of intelligent people seem to be ignorant. Our missions have from the start been among the nominally Christian populations of the empire, and their purpose has been not to overthrow their historic Churches, but to reform them. How far they have succeeded is shown by the warm and cordial friendship and coöperation between the Protestant and Gregorian Churches at the present time. Instead of seeking to undermine the Government, the missionaries have sought to help the people by schools, hospitals, and colleges, into a better and happier civilization, and three successive Sultans—Mahmond, Medjid, and Aziz—yes, even Abdul-Aziz—through over half a century repeatedly manifested their favorable opinion of the missionaries and of their work—of their loyalty, public spirit, and usefulness—by official utterances. Even under Abdul Hamid's reactionary Government the local authorities have again and again visited and commended the schools and other work of the Americans.

There are some intelligent people, also, who are ignorant of the fact that our missionaries prosecute their work under imperial grants and encouragements, some of which date from the fifteenth century; that these grants, or capitulations, which are common to all the treaty powers, specifically recognize and encourage the monasteries, schools, hospitals, and Churches of foreign religious bodies; and that in seventy years of missionary work the Americans have never asked for a single favor from either Government. They have insisted that the Turkish law and treaties should be observed in their case, not that they themselves should be exempted from its operations. They ask for protection only in those rights which Turkish law specifically grants, but which Turkish administration withholds from them; they ask for reparation and indemnity not because they have suffered from their own violations of Turkish law, but because they have suffered from violations of Turkish law by Turkish officials.

In seventy years the Turkish Government has never brought to trial any American missionary for violation of its laws. The present Government has repeatedly accused this and that missionary vaguely of some ill-defined crime, but has never made the accusation specific, and when the proofs have been demanded has invariably failed either to produce them or to institute the prompt trial which the accused, supported by our Government, has always demanded. If a regiment of infantry, under a United States officer, were to set fire to an Italian parish school in New York and shoot down the pupils as they ran out and burn the tenements they occupied, and our Government were then calmly to deny the occurrence and refuse either investigation or reparation, I fancy it would not be long before the Italian Navy would be on its way to our shores. But "Equity" would call that "propagating the Roman Catholic faith by the sword"!

I should not ask the courtesy of your columns to reply to the farrago of misrepresentation in the letter referred to were it not that so many intelligent people, well informed on other subjects, are liable to be misled by its insinuations. What our Administration needs is not a curb, but a whip and spur, in its dealings with the monstrous and unpunished outrages of the last twelve years by Turks upon law-abiding American citizens.

A. D. F. HAMLIN.

Columbia University, Feb. 17, 1898.

A REPLY TO "GOLD GETTER."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Gold Getter" makes use of an expression which is common among the demagogues and silver fanatics of the day—"I warn all you people who will not listen to justice that you will drive the poor to commit this country to a free-silver policy."

Who would be the sufferer in "a free-silver policy"? The poor you speak of would be the victims. Let our friend examine into the condition of the free-silver countries—the few curiosities in the financial line—which exist to-day and see if that is not a correct answer. Were it not for that highly inflated creature, the bimetallic theorist, the silverite, the repudiationist, nothing but gold coin as the standard would be heard of to-day.

Don't evade the issue of the day. The United States will have all the gold required if we cease to hear the ravings of the bimetallist and silverite, who would substitute a double, uncertain standard for a single.

"It takes weeks to explain the silver defense," the correspondent remarks. We do not agree with him. We would make the rejoinder it would take one of two things—a court of justice to expose a proposed fraud—to expose a proposition to stamp 46 cents a dollar, or a lunacy commission to decide the mental status of one who would argue that a stamp can make glass equal to the diamond or a phonograph (silverite or bimetallist) equal to a rational being.

Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 1898. N. S.

RECIPES FOR CONVERSATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Recipes for Conversation" in THE TIMES of Feb. 19, your correspondent, "A. E. S.," has introduced a most interesting topic. Conversation considered as conversation has one of two objects, pleasure or instruction; the former being obviously the purpose of that form of social intercourse to which "A. E. S." refers. The prime rule for pleasure in social intercourse is a consideration for the feelings of others. The great curse of conversation is that form of argument which is indulged in, not for the sake of knowledge or information, but for the sake of proving one's original statement to be correct. It is often the cause of more pleasure for those with us if we abandon a position we know correct, not necessarily admit ourselves wrong, but simply abandon it and pass on to something else.

The two most dangerous topics of conversation are religion and politics. As you have pointed out, a delicate interest in the affairs of others, actual or simulated, is a most potent factor, and I have known persons actually stupid gain a reputation for cleverness and ability on that slight basis. As the general rule for women in a ballroom is always to smile, always to appear to be having a good time, so the rule in conversation is always to appear interested in what interests your companion. Man taken as a class is inordinately vain, and an appreciation of his best qualities or what he considers his best qualities, is a sure road to his favor; and it might incidentally be stated that woman is not wholly impervious to flattery. With men flattery can be laid on with a trowel, with women it must be more delicately distributed. And all cynicism apart, it is a poor man or woman who has not some good quality, who has not some pleasant characteristic, of whom we have not heard some friendly statement that will bear repetition.

The great charm and credit of polite intercourse is that it disapproves and discountenances what may offend or give pain and conserves and tends to the giving of pleasure. "A. E. S." has an exceedingly laudable and praiseworthy ambition, and she will find that adaptation is the basis of success, and that in giving pleasure to others she will please herself. H. J. F.

New York, Feb. 19, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Governors—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15
GALLERIES OF THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural Exhibition—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Gay Deceiver—The Cat and the Cherub—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brothers—8:15.
JUDGE BUILDING—Christ Entering Jerusalem, (painting.) Day and Evening.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Song Recital—2:30.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
TINKHAM BUILDING—Cycle Show.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Subscription Concert.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE HEAD OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

No one supposes that Mr. SHERMAN is the real head of the State Department. He does not even fill the sometimes useful but never very honorable post of a figurehead. He not only does not perform the functions, but it is not safe to permit him to go through the motions of performing them. In his melancholy condition the poor man has not the slight mental force necessary to keep himself in the background. That disagreeable but imperative task falls upon his subordinates—and upon the President.

The plainness with which we have pointed out these facts cannot be criticised on the ground that it is unfeeling. The duty we feel called upon to perform is painful, and we have entered upon it with natural reluctance. But if there be any offense to the venerable Secretary of State it must be charged to the President, not to those who simply see the facts and point out what they mean and what should be done about them. Nor can such a demonstration of the truth at this moment be deemed untimely. On the contrary, the obvious duty of the President, after he had made the atrocious error of appointing Mr. SHERMAN, was to relieve him of the cruel and embarrassing position into which he had been forced, the moment of the first public manifestation of the unfortunate truth. That the President failed to do, and the occurrence of the grave complication in foreign affairs which now exists makes it not only timely but obligatory to direct public opinion to the facts. It is not pleasant for the American people to know that they are protected from the consequences of having an incompetent man at the head of the most important executive department, partly by the vigilance with which he is guarded by his subordinates and partly by the fact that his condition is politely ignored by all the representatives of foreign Governments in Washington. We are accustomed to letting our affairs, especially the executive branch of them, be managed with so little explanation to the public—not a bad thing when the agents are capable and trusty—that we do not realize how the present situation falls below a proper standard of dignity. If we could imagine, at the present crisis in the foreign affairs of Great Britain, which is not in reality so acute a crisis as that which exists in our own, Lord SALISBURY effaced and his duties performed by Mr. CURZON, we would have a correct picture of the spectacle which our Government presents to the world. We have said that it is not pleasant; it is not even decent; and no more timely occasion for emphasizing the truth can be taken than that now existing. The condition of things may at any moment become intolerable. The only sure way to prevent that is to act now.

We have no criticism to make of the way in which Mr. SHERMAN'S work is done by Assistant Secretary DAY. He was hardly the man public opinion would a year ago have accepted without hesitation as fitted for the conduct of the State Department. It is probable that he was selected primarily by Mr. MCKINLEY on account of the intimate personal relations existing between them and the confidence bred by close friendship. It was, indeed, peculiarly necessary that the President should have some one in the department whom, on the one hand, he could trust implicitly, and who, on the other hand, would perform very delicate and not very agreeable work with unselfish loyalty. If Judge DAY at that time did not have the experience in diplomacy that was desirable, he has gained much since then; he has discharged what may be called the peculiar personal duties of his office with judgment, tact, and reserve, and he may be taken to have justified the choice of the President. If he were now made Secretary of State in name as he is in fact, the country would accept him, not merely without objection, but with a profound sense of relief and gratitude.

There is no reason why this should not now be done, and there is ample and urgent reason for doing it. We should then have in the conduct of the affairs of the State Department the acknowledged judgment and ability of the President plus the contribution the Secretary could make. As it is, the nominal Secretary is a minus quantity which should promptly be eliminated.

THE HAWAIIAN JOB IS DEAD.

We are informed by a United States Senator who opposes the annexation of Hawaii that not less than forty Senators can be depended upon to vote against the treaty. In a full Senate that leaves but fifty Senators favoring the treaty—ten less than the constitutional two-thirds required for its ratification.

So the treaty is dead. It can neither be "jammed through" nor talked through. Its friends appear to have abandoned it. Furthermore, we are informed that the annexationists will not press the Morgan scheme to annex the islands by bill or resolution. Its foes are too many, its friends too few. They foresee defeat and wisely shun the encounter.

So the whole job is dead. The crafty schemers who went into the intrigue for money gains and have fooled the Administration and hoped to fool Congress by presenting it as a great patriotic undertaking will be cheated of their profits. The campaign must have cost them a pretty penny. Some of the stentorian promoters of the Hawaiian job are men not accustomed "to stir around for nothing."

But while it is a satisfaction to know that the Hawaiian jobsters are out of pocket, that is only one and the most trivial of the causes of satisfaction at the defeat of annexation. It averts a National dishonor. We were guilty participants in the plot and revolution that overthrew the lawful Government of Hawaii and set up the present usurping Government, representing 3 per cent. of the population. Our Minister, JOHN L. STEVENS, was hand-in-glove with the rebels, and summoned our armed forces ashore to help them. He betrayed his Government and committed a crime in its name. The annexationist have sought to make us reap the benefits of that crime by concluding a treaty with the Government we wrongfully set up to take the islands into our body politic. That would be double dishonor.

One word to President DOLE. He has lately visited Washington and is still in this country, we believe. Coming here as a lobbyist for annexation, he was unwise enough to say that if annexation to the United States failed to go through there were other countries that coveted Hawaii, and a cession would have to be arranged with one of them. This does not sound quite credible even from President DOLE, but if he really said it he needs to be reminded rather plainly that while the United States does not want Hawaii for itself, it will not consent to its transfer to any other power. That has been our policy for half a century. It is our policy to-day. We shall not depart from it.

"The material possession of Hawaii is not desired by the United States any more than was that of Cuba," wrote Secretary of State BLAINE in 1881; "but under no circumstances can the United States permit any change in the territorial control of either that would cut it adrift from the American system, whereto they both indispensably belong." That is a compact and expressive statement of the policy set forth in the earlier documentary writings of WEBSTER, TYLER, CLAYTON, FISH, and the later and more emphatic utterances of CLEVELAND.

SHUT OUT 16 TO 1.

In recent Albany dispatches to THE TIMES the Democratic plan of campaign for the election this Fall "as mapped out by the party leaders under the guidance of DAVID B. HILL" has been set forth. We present again the three principal points:

1. The complete separation of the State and Congressional campaigns.

2. The confining of the fight for State officers and members of the Legislature to State issues strictly.

3. Perfect liberty to the various Congressional district conventions to take what action they see fit on National questions.

That is a programme of intelligence. It shows capacity for politics. We have but one criticism to make. It concerns the conventions in the Congressional districts, which Mr. HILL would leave untutored and unhampered. That would be dangerous in the extreme. The issue between free silver and honest money comes before the people through the Congressional elections. It cannot be confined to the district campaigns. It will spread to the State campaign and swallow up every other issue if it becomes really pervading and takes hold of the minds of the voters as it did in 1896. The Republicans will labor mightily to make it the paramount issue. On local questions, involving their own mismanagement, they dare not meet the party that on those very questions beat them by 60,00 plurality last Fall. But on the silver issue they are overwhelmingly stronger than the Democrats. They will shift to that issue if they are permitted to raise it.

They will be baffled and beaten if free silver is kept out of the Congressional convention resolutions. "Perfect liberty" of action in the Congressional districts is not inconsistent with a powerful pressure from the State leaders to get them to act right—to act so that Democratic defeat in the State election will not be inevitable.

Mr. CROKER'S plan in the city election was to say nothing about silver. That took the wind all out of the Republican sails, so that the outcries of alarm about repudiation and dishonor from Gen. TRACY and his phalanx of orators left the people quite undisturbed. That plan cannot very well be repeated in the Congressional districts, where the platforms and the candidates must discuss National issues. The leaders of the party, knowing more or less accurately the strength of the silver sentiment in the State, might be disinclined to urge the adoption of straight up and down sound money planks, condemning the Republicans for their silver legislation, which has wrought so much harm to the Nation. But the uttermost limit to which they can safely go in the other direction is some declaration like that of the Saratoga platform of 1896, insisting on the maintenance of the gold standard until an arrangement for international bimetallism can be reached. That is sound at bottom, being equivalent to upholding the gold standard forever. Its value in the coming campaign consists in the fact that it is the Republican St. Louis platform of 1896. Their organs and orators would have a hard and fruitless season of toil if they were compelled to fight their own platform.

MURPHY'S blunder has made the campaign infinitely harder for the Democrats. They have been put on the defensive. It makes them stand now with their worst foot forward. Senator HILL'S programme will enable the party to recover the ground MURPHY has lost for it if to a vigorous campaign for the Governorship and Legislature, State issues exclusively, there be added a determined campaign within the party against the fatal error of Bryanite declarations in the Congressional districts.

That programme can be successfully carried out in the fifteen districts in this corner of the State. In all or nearly all the other nineteen districts the Democracy ought to have confidence enough in the wisdom of the leaders to pay heed to their counsel in so grave a matter.

COTTON EAST AND SOUTH.

The action of the "Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company," which owns mills both at Lowell and in Georgia, is certainly significant. In the reports made at the annual meeting it was stated, in substance, that the mills operated in Georgia are making a "fair profit" on the same class of goods at the same selling prices, while at the mills at Lowell the goods cost more than the selling price. And it was resolved to "consider the possibility of an extension of the business in Georgia."

The reason why profit in Georgia and loss in Lowell are thus made are stated to be "cheaper wages, longer hours, lower taxation, and lower cost of power." Since the respective plants belong to the same owners, they may be assumed to be run with equal skill, energy, and care, and we have no right to question, in this instance, the proof that the cotton industry of Massachusetts is suffering from competition with that of the South. If that is true of the industry as a whole, a very serious situation presents itself.

But it will be noticed that even in this instance the mere rate of wages is by no means the only point of disadvantage for New England. Indeed, it is quite possible that if that were the only point it might be offset by the greater efficiency of the New England labor, the labor of the South being generally reputed to be less productive because of less skill and experience and less steadiness. But there are besides to the debit account of New England longer hours, lower taxation, and lower cost of power. Probably there are also in most cases increased fixed charges, due to higher cost of land and buildings. If it were possible accurately to apportion the cost of manufacture of a given unit of cotton cloth among the various factors entering into it, it might be found that the share falling to the higher wages in New England alone would be so small that no practicable reduction in such wages would bring the mills there upon an equality with those in the South.

In any case, it is generally conceded that the actual capacity of the New England mills is quite beyond the share of the home market that they used to have, and it is a very common statement among mill owners there that they are suffering from "overproduction," so that not only was a suspension inevitable, but suspension through a strike was not altogether unwelcome. This raises an interesting question. "Overproduction" is a vague term. It may mean the production of more goods than the market will take at a profit. From the consequences of such a state of things escape may be had by reducing the product until a demand is created at profitable selling prices; or reducing the cost so that actual selling prices will yield a profit; or finding new markets. The latter can generally only be done at lower prices, and lower cost in order to get a profit from those prices. This is, very probably, what the New England cotton mills must come to. And we do not believe that they can accomplish it by any feasible reduction in the rate of wages per hour. We do not say that some reduction is not necessary, but we are confident that, in itself, it will not meet the situation. There are manufacturers who say very plainly that New England cotton mills are behind the times, that they have not the best machinery nor the best business methods, and that this has largely been caused by their habit of depending on legislation to give them advantages which their brains and energy did not supply. We do not pretend to know enough of the details of their work to say that this is true or untrue; but it is at least an explanation that explains. If it be true in any degree, New England has a problem to solve that is by no means a simple one. We have sufficient confidence in Yankee intelligence and character to believe that, when driven to do their best, they will finally succeed. But they must do their very best.

The quarrel between the Tammany head of the Department of Public Works and the Brooklyn deputy who represents the Willoughby Street machine is not, on its face, easy to understand. That a Tammany official of high rank should be engaged in forcing upon his department a Republican subordinate is not an ordinary event. It is true that the appointment was originally made at the request of the Brooklyn deputy, but that is an eccentricity which Tammany would be expected to rebuke, and not to insist that it shall not be corrected. To outsiders the kernel of the quarrel seems to be that the veteran HUGH MCLAUGHLIN has selected this little matter, or approved its selection, as the occasion for the assertion of what he regards as his rights. So far as now appears logic and sound civil service principles are against him and on the side of Tammany, but it would be rash to assume that this fact will have much to do with the settlement of the question.

Undoubtedly it is the part of prudence for the Republicans, with their small majority in the Assembly and the canal question on their hands, to refrain from proposing to start the building of a State library. But if we could manage to have such a building constructed honestly and intelligently, if we could be fairly certain that it would not be such a job as the State Capitol has been, it would be a good investment. The library itself is a magnificent collection of books and documents, and it has been managed for many years with great skill and foresight. It has no proper room where it now is, in the Capitol, and that building, big as it is, is needed for the direct uses of the State Government. A library building, planned on sound principles and large enough to meet the demands of the next half century, would not be a luxury for the State of New York. It would simply be a proper and necessary thing. We pay very dear for the bad government we permit, especially in the lack of institutions such as the State really requires.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Men with a scientific turn of mind have not been numerous as yet in the Klondike country, and therefore it is not strange that the meteorological information from that region is in most cases more exclamatory than exact. Still, thermometer readings that extended over considerable periods of time have been taken and recorded there, and they probably give a good idea of the climate's eccentricities in the land of ice and gold. A complete record for 1896 was made by a Canadian official stationed near the scene of the present excitement, and it shows that the tales of extreme cold were not exaggerations. The most severe month was January, and in the course of it the mercury ranged between 3 and 68½ degrees below zero. In February it went to 64½ below, but there were several days when the zero point was passed and one when the temperature was only half a degree below the freezing point. In March the minimum was 36 degrees below and the maximum 40 degrees above; in April, 26 degrees below and 51½ degrees above. From May 1 to Oct. 1 there was no zero weather, but only in July was the temperature constantly above the freezing point. Both June and July had days of real Summer, the thermometer recording 81 degrees. Fall seems to have begun in August, the minimum record in that month being 27 degrees. This fell to 4 degrees in September, and October brought 1 degree below zero, November 36 degrees below, and December 44½ degrees below. There were comparatively warm days, however, in both November and December, the zero point being surpassed by 21½ degrees in the former and by 10 degrees in the latter. Taking this year as a sample specimen of Klondike weather—a somewhat rash proceeding, for 1896 may have been abnormally severe or abnormally mild—it is evident that the period for really comfortable outdoor work is very short, and that the problem of keeping warm is one to which the miners will have to devote much of their attention.

—In the current number of The Medical News each important section in the pending bill for restricting the powers of the New York Board of Health is taken up and criticised. The result is what might be expected when a scheme which it is not unjust to call nefarious is analyzed by an expert competent and willing to express an honest opinion on every point involved. To the clause in the bill which permits a physician to be President of the board, The Medical News says there is no objection; the reduction of membership to five it calls "of little moment," and in the provision for a six-year term of service it sees "more of politics than of statesmanship." As regards the antitoxine and contagious disease sections of the bill, The Medical News speaks with emphasis and at length. "The cunning hand of some ardent opponent of antitoxine," it declares, "seems to be apparent here. What more startling announcement could come thundering in the ears of an intelligent community, to say nothing of those interested in and conversant with sanitary measures, than that there has been taken away from the sanitary authorities, and the medical profession in conjunction therewith, the power and the privilege of reducing the death rate of diphtheria in New York City from 38.2 per cent. during the four years preceding 1895 (when antitoxine was first employed) to 18.3 per cent. for the three years following that period, and to 14.6 per cent. during the year 1897?" It is not quite that which the advocates propose to take away, but they certainly aim at preventing a continuance of the good work by which the mortality from diphtheria was so reduced.

—Few people who watched the construction of the trolley tracks at this end of the Brooklyn Bridge could have failed to expect just such scenes of dangerous crowding as are now to be observed there, both morning and afternoon. The official reassurances may be well founded, but they carry little conviction. How is added familiarity with the new plan of loading and unloading the cars going to do away with the fundamental error of allowing passengers eagerly moving in opposite directions to struggle with each other within a confined space? This same thing has been done for years on the platform of the near-by elevated station, and no signs of an improvement have yet manifested themselves there. The fact is that the bridge authorities must separate their arriving and departing passengers somehow or other, and until they do this panic and death will be constantly tempted, almost invited. The problem is a difficult one, and there is no disposition to criticise unduly an arrangement that has had only a short trial, but it is not unjust to note that the outlook for the present plan is the reverse of encouraging. If only the bridge had been provided with adequate terminals and approaches in the very beginning! The economy of years ago must be paid for now, and dearly.

PERSONAL.

—Dissatisfaction with legislative methods and results exists in England as here, and plans for bringing the amount of real work performed by the lawmakers into closer relations with the time and money they use up are frequently discussed. The idea that the members of Parliament talk too much, and that they should speak under a rule putting some limit to the length of their remarks on any given subject, has many supporters, both in and out of the House, and one of the London papers recently printed a column of interviews with more or less prominent statesmen as to the advisability of restricting debate in this way. The only one of them that did much else than admit the need of reform and doubt its possibility was W. E. H. LECKY, the historian, whose presence in Parliament, to judge from the reports of his behavior there, is as much of a surprise to himself as it is to most other people: "In my opinion," declared this usually grave personage, "the House of Commons may employ itself much more mischievously than in talking. I have no desire to see the amount of its legislation largely increased." That will strike a responsive chord in many lands, though citizens of the United States may hesitate a while before admitting that it is only when they give their votes that legislators can make nuisances of themselves. Talk is cheap—for those who indulge in it, but often vastly expensive are its consequences to others.

—There seems to be nobody to weep for KUSHAN the Eskimo. His fellow-exiles are stoic philosophers who, realizing the ineffectiveness of lamentation for the dead, do not indulge in it, and his fate does not impress the two or three million other people who have heard of it as a matter of any great moment. What is lacking in importance, however, is made up in pathos when one comes to consider the circumstances of the case. KUSHAN and his relatives—if they are relatives—were brought here from Greenland for purposes not quite easy to understand. We hear of assistance they were to lend in the arrangement of ethnological specimens and in preparations for a coming expedition to the North, but somehow it doesn't seem likely that these children of the Arctic would be useful enough in either of these directions to make it worth while to bring them here and pay for their maintenance. But, be that as it may, KUSHAN came, he found our climate most inclement, and he has died. Now they talk of removing his flesh and making an ethnological specimen out of his poor bones! Nobody seems to have thought of asking the other Eskimos what they think of this plan, or with what emotions they contemplate the possibility that they, too, may be put to the same highly scientific usage. Ethnological specimens are more valuable, we believe, when they form a complete series? If any one reveals that fact to the surviving Greenlanders, their present calm may be succeeded by a period of considerable excitement.

—Irritatingly vague hints come from London of a romance in which the late CHARLES VILLIERS played the hero's rôle. "In early life," it is said, "he fell deeply in love with a Miss MELLISH, and his affection was returned as far as could be done by a lady who for some reason had taken a vow to lead a single life." Mr. VILLIERS remained true to his first love, and never married, and his constancy so touched Miss MELLISH that in her will she left all her fortune—a considerable one—to him absolutely. He, however, never touched the money, leaving it to accumulate with interest, while he lived very simply on his own modest revenue, supplemented by his Cabinet pension. At the time of Mr. VILLIERS'S death the capital originally left by Miss MELLISH had grown to a sum considerably over a quarter of a million sterling. Of this total he, by his will, left £150,000 to the Rev. MONTAGUE VILLIERS, vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and a somewhat similar sum to Mr. ERNEST VILLIERS. That story would have been vastly better told if Mr. VILLIERS had been "the Father of the House" in this country instead of in England, and as no more details were given it might better have been left alone entirely.

CURRENT NOTES.

A druggist in Bangor, Me., invited a small party of his friends to a quiet little celebration over the filling of his one-hundred-thousandth prescription.

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A resident of Quitman, Mo., owns 42,000 acres of land, one of his sons 4,000 acres, and another son 8,500 acres. All their farms are well held in hand by an extensive system of telephones.

• • •

A dozen murderers are under life sentences in the penitentiary of North Dakota, and it is said that no man guilty of murder has ever been legally hanged in the State, in compliance with the verdict of a court jury.

• • •

Mrs. Joshua Speed of Louisville, Ky., has given $25,000 of the $40,000 wished for to erect a new church edifice for Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. She tried to keep the good deed secret, but vainly.

• • •

It is planned that at the time of the Pan-American Exposition, in 1899, the Niagara gorge shall be illuminated by many thousands of electric lights, arranged to represent the flags of all the countries contributing to the exposition.

• • •

Colby University, at Waterville, Me., is to receive an addition of $50,000 to its funds, $10,000 being given by the Baptist Educational Society of America and the $40,000 required as the condition of its bestowal having been contributed by various friends of the institution.

• • •

They are saying of William F. Riggs of Bowdoinham, Me., who was a Union soldier during the war of the rebellion, that he cordially admits that he was finely treated while a prisoner in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. He is supposed to be the first man on record to concede that.

PRAISE FOR MR. McCARTNEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the article in THE TIMES of to-day on "The Streets," I beg leave to inform you that the residents on the west side are pleased with the Street Cleaning Department under the new administration. Not since Mr. McCartney has taken charge have we had reason to complain about the removal of ashes. I do not wish to find fault with Col. Waring, as he did so well that I, as many others, was willing to put up with a little inconvenience, (hoping he and our protector Cy Clark would come to an agreement, but it got very tiresome.) But I do wish to thank Mr. McCartney, a stranger to me, for removing our ashes oftener than twice a week, and I hear of no dump at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, which Col. Waring said he must have or the residents on the west side could employ private ash men. As your article in to-day's paper is rather severe, and knowing your willingness for fair play, will you kindly make known the fact that the new Commissioner has found a way, and evidently to the satisfaction of our Cy, of giving great relief to us west siders, for which we are thankful, and quietly submit to muddy boots for a few days.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

West Ninety-sixth Street, New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

NO STREET CLEANING ON WEST SIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The district west of Central Park seems to call for some attention from Commissioner McCartney. I live on West Eighty-fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. For twelve days not a street sweeper has appeared on the block. In Col. Waring's time the block was swept every day. Not a thing was done on Columbus Avenue by the Street Cleaning Department to remove the snow from that much-traveled thoroughfare. The sunshine and the rain were trusted to do the work. As one bit of laxity leads to another, it is curious to note, also, that the police have failed—as they used to—to compel property owners or occupants to clean their sidewalks and gutters of snow. Perhaps the West End Association, which made so much fuss over the carting of ashes, &c., may be induced to get excited over the present condition of affairs.

TAXPAYER.

New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

THE ZOLA TRIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have followed with attention the progress of the Zola trial, and the impression left on my mind is this, viz.: The determined efforts of the French Government, Judiciary, press, and people to prevent any reopening of the Dreyfus case, even at the expense of plain justice to Zola, indicate a fear that an investigation would not redound to the honor of the high officers of the French Army. We hear so many fine and high-sounding phrases about the honor of the French Army that we are rather inclined to ask ourselves: Why all this fine talk? Is all this superb phraseology simply designed to conceal a fear of the existence of a very different state of morality among French officers? If Gens. Billot, Boisdeffre, Pellieux, and the other high-placed army officials are so sure of their honor and incorruptibility, why are they so unwilling to allow an investigation that could only result in proving them to be the splendid fellows they and their friends claim them to be?

The Panama investigation disclosed a terrible state of corruption among the civil servants of France, and now it almost looks as if there were a widespread fear that a Dreyfus investigation might show a similar condition among the military servants of the French Republic. If this fear be well founded, it only tends to prove that the change from an empire to a republic does not materially alter the character of a people.

Statisticians tell us that the French race is dying out and is being replaced by immigration from Germany and Italy. Let us hope that this substitution of races will redound to the advantage of France.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, Feb. 13, 1898.

"VOX ET PRETERIA NIHIL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a "Princeton man," not a "Yale man," and any expression of opinion on Yale affairs may be considered impertinent. If, however, I have a right to say so, it seems to be that Prof. Hadley did a work of supererogation in alluding to "the stories of excessive drinking at Yale," as your excellent editorial leader puts it this morning. These "stories" about fearful Bacchanalian opportunities and indulgences at Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, and at other universities and colleges hitherto exploited and doubtless still to be "worked up," are mainly to be attributed to a kind of Peter Funk organ of the Prohibition Party in this city, which, after the manner of our learned university professors, we may call "The Vox." Their principal purpose is partisan. Their aim is to excite public feeling in such a way that when the next Presidential election comes around the Prohibition ticket may receive a few more votes than usual.

It seems to me that all our universities may well treat such absurd clamor with the silent contempt which it merits. This clamor is "vox et preteria nihil." Let our academic institutions go on quietly doing the work they are appointed to do, and the men who have sons to be educated will see to it that their good names are protected and that each shall receive all the support to which it may be entitled. Unreasoning clamor cannot permanently injure any of our great universities. Only their own failure to do their duty can produce that unhappy result.

"Tray," "Blanche," and "Sweetheart" are not the American people.

PRINCETON MAN.

New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

A STORY OF LINCOLN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I have never seen the following story of Lincoln in print, I send it to you, as it may interest your readers, and besides it is well worth going on record along with the many other humorous stories of our great President.

The story told me by the man to whom it happened, (since dead,) is as follows:

At the breaking out of the civil war Capt. Tompkins of the battery of artillery, State of Rhode Island Militia, stationed at Providence, R. I., enlisted with his entire command and left at once for Washington. Soon after his arrival his battery, together with other troops, was reviewed by the President in front of the White House, and Capt. Tompkins, proud of his battery, brought it past the President in the very best shape he was capable of doing, and at once returned to be presented to the President, as was done with all the other officers. When the Captain was presented Lincoln said loud enough for all near by to hear: "Captain, your battery is certainly a very pretty battery—in fact, the prettiest battery I have ever seen," and then in so low a tone that no one but the Captain heard him, "But I must say, Captain, I have seen very few batteries." From a very old reader.

WILLIAM DE LAMATER.

Union League Club, Feb. 14, 1898.

RAPID TRANSIT SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We offer the following suggestions for rapid transit:

Instead of spending millions for underground transit or sacrificing the only beautiful boulevard in the city to another elevated road, why not utilize the spaces occupied by the western branches of the Hudson River Railroad and the New York Central? As every one knows, these roads on Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, and extending along the eastern shore of the Hudson, are used mostly for freight purposes.

Now, an elevated road built over the tracks of these two roads would not interfere with their traffic. It would not disfigure the city. Its express trains, by transferring from the Ninth Avenue elevated [illegible] Desbrosses Street, would make quick [illegible] in carrying passengers in a direct line [illegible] the Battery to the extreme end of [illegible] island. It would accommodate people [illegible]ing on West End Avenue and the River[illegible] Drive, and, last, but not least, it w[illegible] give to the public a view of the beautif[illegible] Hudson and a breath of its invigorating [illegible]

A. F. [illegible]

New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

NEW ROCHELLE FACTIONALI[illegible]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident of New Rochelle, I [illegible] much impressed by the very apt ref[illegible] made a short time ago under "Topics [illegible] Times," to the deplorable condition [illegible] fairs which afflicts our otherwise p[illegible] and interesting village.

Practitioners of the art of mis[illegible]ment can, as you rightly observe, b[illegible] here.

The editor of one of the local [illegible] (Paragraph) has, I see, espoused th[illegible] of the Village President and ass[illegible]ficials who are so culpable.

Your reply, published on the 10th [illegible] seems to have greatly incensed th[illegible]gist, who, in his last issue, ta[illegible] tion to the reference made to th[illegible] as "men of inferior qualifica[illegible] still endeavors to champion th[illegible] then becomes eulogistic of hi[illegible] independent Republican, statin[illegible] occasionally had reason to [illegible] board. After this he indulges [illegible] adulation, but makes a grievo[illegible] serting that the factional fi[illegible]vails in the county has "never [illegible]lage politics."

He was himself one of the [illegible]tionists in a convention [illegible] where, with a minority, he b[illegible] sequently, by a pre-arranged [illegible] recognition at the Count[illegible] where New Rochelle was [illegible] honest representation.

This well-known and discre[illegible] created so much bitterness of [illegible] a serious division of the party [illegible] nowhere in the county is ther[illegible] more decided factionalism tha[illegible] Rochelle.

Evidence confirming what [illegible] may be readily found in the [illegible] launched by The Paragrap[illegible] weeks against those who di[illegible] "bolters," and whose moral st[illegible] political integrity is unquest[illegible]

W. H. [illegible]

New Rochelle, Feb. 17, 1898.

Hard Work Appre[illegible]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read THE TIMES for th[illegible] years, and would feel lost with[illegible]

I fully appreciate the great [illegible] you have made in your paper the la[illegible] months.

I wish you all the success you de[illegible] and always speak a good word fo[illegible] when I can.

ISAAC B. DEV[illegible]

New York, Feb. 17, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Palliation.

In time, every woman, though she [illegible] have been forty when she married, re[illegible] to her marriage as a "childish" mistake.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Charity Begins at Home.

Tramp—Please, ma'am, will you give a poor hungry man something to eat?

Housewife (thoughtfully)—No, I can't this morning. I haven't got anything in the house but what is plenty good enough for the family.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

What's Avoided.

Gentleman—Madam, at the price you charge for board I could rent a fine house and hire half a dozen servants.

Mrs. Highprice—True, but you'd have to do the fighting with the servants yourself. I save you that trouble, and its worth the money.—New York Weekly.

Close Application.

Smith—Every time I call I find you with a pen in your hand. You must be very fond of writing.

Brown—Oh, yes—regular penholder, as it were.

Smith—Isn't it wonderful how many sticks are converted into penholders?—Chicago News.

His Regular Occupation.

"I should think you would get some work to do," said the elderly lady at the kitchen door to a tramp who had left his friend at the gate and was in search of a meal.

"I'm working at my regular business right along, madam," said the itinerant.

"And what is your regular business?"

"Traveling companion, madam."—Yonkers Statesman.

A BALLAD OF THE POWERS.

A. G. in St. James's Gazette.

The Sultan he sat by the Golden Horn and looked o'er the Southern sea;
But the ships of the powers afar were borne and never a sail saw he—
And he heard no more of the Concert's Notes, which they played round the Isle of Crete,
For the First Violin had gone back to Berlin and the second to Downing Street!

"Now what has become of the Frankish hosts," (he said to his Grand Vizier,)
"Those Admirals all with their cruisers tall and the guns that I used to hear?
Are the Special Commissioners all on strike who wrote of the deeds I've done,
While the Concert en masse has gone to Klondike and sails on the far Yukon?

"Is Greece from her burden of debt released by the Great Pan-Frankish fleet?
Have they settled the crux of the Purple East and a Governor found for Crete?
Have they fixed the shares to which each shall be heirs in the Turkish Empire wide,
What the German and Slav shall respectively have when the plunder they come to divide?"

"Oh, the Eastern Question is much the same as it was ten years ago,
For they mean to adhere" (said the Grand Vizier) "to the glorious Status Quo—
And I hear that in Greece there is still the deuce (and the army as well) to pay,
And the Cretans are cooking each other's goose in the old accustomed way.

"But Kaiser and Czar have sailed afar, with different fish to fry,
And the powers are now away in Kiao-Chow, or else in Wei-Hai-Wei.
It is China's turn to fall to-day 'neath civilization's ban,
And the grand old game of grab they play for the general good of Man."

"What deeds of dread" (the Sultan said) "has the monarch Celestial done?
And have I a twin in far Pekin, on another Infernal Throne?
Does he rule by a Bashi-Bazouk régime, which moralists strict condemn,
Or drown the Lights of his novel harem when he is not pleased with them?"

"A virtuous man is the Son of Heaven, with a strict regard for Law,
And Mandarins have none of the sins of a regular bad Bashaw—
But the way that they spoke to a German priest, as it grieves me much to hear,
It has angered the Lord of the Mailed Fist!" replied the Grand Vizier.

"Alas and alack!" the Sultan said, and he rent his reverend beard,
"Now this is the most outrageous crime that ever a Sultan heard!
Oh, the Brother august of the Sun and the Moon, it is only too plain to see,
For his tyrannous ways will be Damned very soon if he doesn't take pattern by me!

"For I am a wight who's regenerate quite, and the way of Salvation have found,
And no more they avow I'm Unspeakable now, nor affirm I'm a reprobate crowned;
For though in your time you've been guilty of crime, and a slave to original sin,
You will never be chid for the things that you did, if you only make friends with Berlin."

FRANCE AND WEST AFRICA

Two French Expeditions Advancing Toward Sokoto, Within the British Sphere.

FORCES COMMANDED TO HALT

Royal Niger Company's Representative Awaiting Instructions to Aid the Sultan of Sokoto in Expelling the Invaders.

AKASSA, West Africa, Feb. 20.—Intelligence has arrived here that two French expeditions are advancing toward Sokoto, capital of the Sultanate of Sokoto, on the Sokoto River, in the extreme north of the Haussa States, and that six French officers, with a force of 200 men, have arrived at Argungu (Argungi?) and Tagga. The former town is an important place on the Sokoto River, about half way between the Sultan's capital and the River Niger, and is within the British sphere.

The Sultan of Sokoto has commanded the French forces to halt about forty miles from the capital. The Royal Niger Company's representative, Deputy Agent General William Wallace, is holding the company's forces, with ammunition and stores, in readiness, and is awaiting instructions to assist the Sultan of Sokoto and to secure French evacuation of British territory.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It is asserted on good authority that the Royal Niger Company has been instructed, after trying all peaceable means, to compel the retirement of the French from British territory by force. The Sultanate of Sokoto is a feudatory of the company, and was recently placed under British protection.

The situation is regarded as extremely grave. Great Britain's forces in the protectorate district number between 5,000 and 6,000 men, under British officers, in the Lagos and Gold Coast hinterland, and at the three separate points of British and French territorial disputes, Boria, Wae, and Argungu.

The Daily Mail says it has received confirmation of the news from Sokoto.

LONDON PRESS FOR WAR.

Lord Salisbury Urged to Present an Ultimatum to France.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Times, commenting editorially on the news from Sokoto, says it cannot credit the report and reproves the levity of the French press regarding a grave situation. The presence of a French force at Argungu, The Times declares, would be so flagrant a breach of any possible construction of the Say-Barua agreement of 1890 (Anglo-French treaty at Busah) that "nothing but its immediate withdrawal could avert the most deplorable consequences."

Other papers publish similar articles urging Lord Salisbury to intimate plainly that Great Britain's limit of "squeezeability" has been reached. The Morning Post says: "If France is really making deliberate plans to annex British territory by military occupation, this can only imply that she desires war with England. In that case her wish will doubtless be gratified."

TRANSVAAL PREPARES FOR WAR

Ostentatious Arrangements for Defense at Johannesburg.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Transvaal Government is mounting guns at Johannesburg and conveying Maxims, shells, rifles, and cartridges to that point in an offensive and ostentatious manner. During the last week eight railway truckloads of war material were paraded through the streets of Johannesburg and carried under escort of an artillery detachment to the fort on the hill outside the town."

Finland Fishermen Rescued.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.—A dispatch received here from Helsingfors says that the 200 fishermen who were carried to sea last Wednesday on a tract of ice that broke adrift on the coast of the Gulf of Finland have been saved.

Russia's Empress Has the Measles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—Empress Alexandra-Feodorovna is suffering from a slight attack of the measles.

REPUBLICANISM IN ROME.

Berlin Court Circles Exercised Over the Democratic Tendencies of the Vatican and Its Ultimatum.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Berlin Court circles are much exercised over the republican tendencies of the Vatican, as shown in the recent sensational article of Le Civilta Cattolica, the Roman organ of the Jesuits. This article, which is attributed to Cardinal Rampolla, is nothing but an "ultimatum" to the Italian Government, in which it is clearly stated that either the monarchy must give in to the demands of the Pope, or, failing this, the Catholics will turn to another form of Government more compatible with a satisfactory solution of the Papal question —a republic, in other words. The article is evident proof that the Cardinal Secretary of State, Rampolla, thinks the time has come for the Papacy to float the flag of republicanism. There is nothing new in these anti-monarchical tendencies of Cardinal Rampolla, and they have long been the subject of comment both in and out of Rome. But this is the first time that such sentiments have been published officially by an organ of the Vatican. The article was received with both surprise and consternation in Berlin. Everything that tends to diminish the respect for royalty in general, and more particularly for the three great royal families of the triple alliance—the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsbourgs, and those of the house of Savoy—is of paramount interest to the Government at Berlin, which considers itself the leader of the triple alliance. Threats of retaliation and of vengeance against the Vatican are now freely uttered in the German capital. One intensely Prussian and royalist sheet suggests that a new holy monarchical alliance be founded by the monarchies of Europe, with Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy at the head, to combat by every means possible against the rising tide of democracy and republicanism. Cardinal Rampolla's action has certainly not been politic, nor is it calculated to improve the relations between the Court of Prussia and the Vatican. Already, it is said, that the Pope has been warned to prevent any further republican utterances in the Papal press, failing which the Prussian Minister at the Vatican will be recalled. It is believed here that no good can be derived by the Vatican from this new departure. To quarrel with Germany is certainly bad enough for the interests of the Papal party, but to quarrel with Austria, the great Roman Catholic nation of the Continent, is still worse. It is therefore probable that the warnings from Berlin will bear fruit, and that Cardinal Rampolla will for some time to come keep his political convictions to himself.

The Kiao-Chau matter has been settled in a far more satisfactory manner than was anticipated a month ago, and Germany now has a foothold in China without having shed the blood of a single Pomeranian grenadier. This pacific solution of the conflict, which arose out of the massacre of German missionaries, is, of course, a great diplomatic success for the Emperor, though it only half satisfies the partisans of a more energetic intervention. A large proportion of the German military party had hoped for an extensive campaign, followed by the annexation of a large Chinese province. Instead of that the Chauvinists are obliged to remain satisfied with the Bay of Kiao-Chau, which is only a few miles in extent. Germany has in reality only obtained a naval station of no particular value. The news that Kiao-Chau had been ceded by China was at first received with much enthusiasm by the people at large and the press. But now that there has been more time to reflect over the matter, it is realized that the working of the coal mines in the "Hinterland," and the construction of railways in the Chantoung, are not enterprises which can be brought to a successful termination from one day to another. Kiao-Chau will at first be the source of much expense to the empire, since fortifications must be built, and a military force maintained, and the people do not like that phase of it.

B. C. de WOLF.

CHINA YIELDS TO ENGLAND.

Her Inland Waters and Another Treaty Port to be Opened—No Alienation of Territory.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"China has agreed to open all her inland waters to navigation by steamers, whether foreign or native owned, under regulations to be framed subsequently. If not restricted by these regulations, the agreement, which is to come into operation within four months, is satisfactory, and promises a wide expansion of foreign trade.

"China has also undertaken to open one treaty port in the Province of Hu-nan within two years, and proposes Yo-chau, near the Yang-tse-Kiang, on the border of the province. The Tsung-li-Yamen's reason for the delay in opening is that the central authority at present is powerless to enforce the immediate opening of any port in the Province of Hu-nan or to protect foreigners there.

"China has given Great Britain satisfactory assurances that she will not alienate to any other power any portion of the Yang-tse Valley."

The Times, commenting editorially on the foregoing dispatch, says: "We heartily congratulate the British Minister at Pekin upon these important concessions."

CATHOLIC BISHOP IN CHINA.

Pere Favier Consecrated in the Cathedral at Pekin.

PEKIN, Feb. 20.—Père Favier, head of the Roman Catholic missions in China and a resident here of more than thirty years standing, was to-day consecrated Bishop in the Cathedral, with great ceremony.

The Chinese declare that this was owing to direct representations made by the Emperor to the Vatican.

SWITZERLAND RAILROAD VOTE.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 20.—The referendum has resulted in popular approval of the proposed State purchase of the railroads of Switzerland at a cost of about a billion francs, ($200,000,000.) The vote was 384,146 in favor to 177,130 against.

The referendum approves the bill passed in October last by the National Council by a vote of 98 to 29. According to recent official returns there are 2,304 miles of railroad open for traffic in Switzerland, on the five principal lines. The Government is projecting a loan for the purchase.

Viscount Combermere Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Robert Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, Viscount Combermere, is dead.

Lord Combermere was born June 18, 1845. He was the third Viscount and grandson of the celebrated Sir Stapleton-Cotton, who served with distinction in the peninsular war, 1791-1814, and was subsequently Commander in Chief in India. The deceased nobleman married Isabel Maria, youngest daughter of Sir George Chetwynd. He is succeeded in the title and estates of the family by the Hon. Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, who was born June 29, 1887.

Chile and Peru May Not Agree.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 20.—Public opinion as to the negotiations for adjusting the difficulties between Chile and Peru has entered a new phase. It is admitted that a basis of settlement has been reached, except as to the promise of neutrality. The latter being the pivot upon which all turns, it is thought possible there may be a failure in the negotiations.

NAT GOODWIN MARRIED.

The Bride Is Maxine Elliott, His Leading Lady—Quiet Ceremony in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—Nat C. Goodwin, the comedian, and Miss Maxine Elliott, his leading lady, were married at the Hollenden Hotel, in this city, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The ceremony was performed in the bridal chamber of the hotel by the Rev. Dr. S. P. Sprecher of the Third Presbyterian Church. The marriage was exceedingly quiet, and was witnessed by George Appleton, manager for the groom; Mrs. Appleton, Miss Gertrude Elliott, sister of the bride, and Manager F. A. Brobst of the Hollenden.

When it became known this morning that Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott were to be married in a few hours, the bridal suite of the hotel was ordered put in readiness. It was profusely decorated with cut flowers and resembled a wedding bower.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin and Miss Elliott were driven to the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Boardman, on Euclid Avenue, where they took dinner. The Boardmans are friends of Mrs. Goodwin, and, until informed by her, did not know of the wedding. Mr. Goodwin and his wife have received many congratulatory telegrams today. The company left for Pittsburg this afternoon, but Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin will remain here till to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Goodwin's former wife, Mrs. Nella R. Goodwin, obtained a divorce from him Jan. 19 last. Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, signed the decree on the report of ex-Judge Donohue, as referee, recommending that she be granted an absolute divorce. Goodwin was ordered to pay $75 a week alimony, and was enjoined from marrying again in the State of New York.

ONE DAY AHEAD OF GOODWIN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Justice Underwood yesterday married "Clarence Rowand" and "Pauline Rogers," who turned out afterward to be Clarence S. Montaine, an actor, recently in Nat C. Goodwin's company, and Pauline Davidson. Montaine is said to have claimed still to be in Goodwin's company, but Mr. Goodwin's manager, when seen last night in Cleveland, said that the actor had left the company two weeks ago.

Miss Davidson is a beautiful young woman, whose home is said to be in New York. The newly married pair would not tell where they intended to spend their honeymoon.

ART SCHOOL FOR TRENTON.

Will Be Opened in March for the Purpose of Training Workmen for Artistic Industries.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.—A school for the purpose of training workmen for artistic industries will be opened here in March. It was admitted ten years ago that such a school was needed, and the founding of one will be the result of continued efforts on the part of the community. Trenton abounds in potteries where decorated and fancy china is made, and in this vicinity it leads in the manufacture of delicate ornaments in which brass and copper are used. It has also earned a reputation in the tile industry. The only thing that was needed was a school in which those engaging in these pursuits might be technically fitted for the work.

Mayor Welling G. Sickel is at the head of the enterprise. He has been made President of what is known as the Art School Committee, and Leslie C. Pierson, Superintendent of Public Schools, has been made Treasurer. City Principal B. C. Gregory is Secretary. The details of the school system have been arranged by Arthur Mountford, a pottery designer, and the funds necessary will be raised by Mayor Sickel, Walter Lenox, and Mr. Clark. The two latter are pottery owners.

The school will be opened in temporary quarters in the present high school March 11, and Charles F. Binns will be placed in charge. He was connected with the Royal Worcester Pottery of England for twenty years. The six departments will consist of mechanical drawing, free-hand drawing from cast and model, geometry, chemistry, clay modeling, and china painting. Joseph Crampton will be appointed teacher of the mechanical drawing department, Oliver Kemp teacher of free-hand drawing, and one of the teachers in the employ of the Commission of Public Instruction will be retained as an instructor in geometry.

Although $1,000 is now available, a like sum is needed before the school is opened, but this amount is in sight. The entire cost will be $3,971 for the term, which will end July 24. The school will be reopened in the Fall, provided $1,250 can be raised by subscription. The committee has found that there is no objection on the part of the State to charging tuition fees, and an effort to meet some of the expenses in this way will be made in case the free school idea is not practicable.

EMILE ZOLA AT THE ASSIZES

Some Details of Court Procedure Hitherto Unpublished in This Country.

LABORI'S FIGHT FOR TRUTH

Lawyers Escort M. Zola, Shouting "Vive la Justice!"—The Novelist's Address—A Touching Letter from Mme. Dreyfus—The Bordereau.

Parisian journals containing the story of the first four days of the Zola trial have now arrived in this city. Le Temps confined itself to a summing up of each day's proceedings; the other papers, however, give full accounts of the sessions. The following sketch, which brings out details not heretofore published in this country, is made by a careful comparison of Le Figaro, Le Journal, Le Petit Journal, and L'Aurore. Where necessary to identify a passage the name of the paper is mentioned.

It will be recalled that M. Emile Zola and M. A. Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, are being prosecuted by the French Government as the result of a letter written by M. Zola and published in L'Aurore of Jan. 13, 1898, in which it was alleged, among other things, that the court-martial which tried Commandant Esterhazy, charged with being the real author of the Dreyfus bordereau, had dismissed the case by orders.

The Parisian journals agree that, although the cries of "A bas Zola!" predominated in the streets outside the Palais de Justice on the first day, the shouts of "Vive Zola!" were by no means absent, while in the courtroom itself they were decidedly in the majority. For example, when Maitre Labori, counsel for M. Zola, arose to object to the witnesses excusing themselves from testifying and said, "Really, one would imagine all these officers think that they are a caste apart, above all laws, and in no way amenable to justice or called to show respect for it," loud applause rang out in the courtroom, in which the cries of "Vive Zola!" could be heard above the shouts of the opponents. With this exception, all that occurred of importance on the first day of the trial was practically what was contained in the résumé of the cable dispatches. However, some of the applications made by M. Labori for the attendance of witnesses who had excused themselves from appearing, are interesting in detail. The Court reserved its decision on these appeals until the following day, Tuesday.

M. Labori's Applications.

In demanding the appearance of Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, M. Labori said: "I submit that, having the knowledge of grave matters of fact regarding the circumstances under which Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam performed the functions of office of Judicial Police in the matter of the Dreyfus case, facts from their outset tainted with illegality regarding both the Dreyfus case and subsequently the Esterhazy affair; and that if the said facts could be proved in court the good faith of the Accused would be made manifest, consequently the Appellants had the right to call, for the defense, Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, who should be compelled, by all the forms of law, to give evidence, without prejudice to the right of the Appellants to demand the postponement of the trial, if necessary, to a later session."

M. Labori's application for the appearance of ex-President Casimir-Perier was thus worded: "Whereas, M. Casimir-Perier has declared that he held himself at the disposal of the Court and the Jury if his presence were considered necessary; whereas, the Accused considers that his presence would be useful for the elucidation of the truth, these presents bear witness that the Appellants insist upon the deposition of the said Casimir-Perier."

Regarding the other witnesses, M. Labori said: "Whereas, the following witnesses, to wit, Gen. Mercier, Major Patron, M. Vallecal, M. Dormiger, Major Pauffin de Saint Maurel, M. Autan, M. Eckmann, Gen. de Boisdeffre, and Capt. de Comminges, do aver that they have nothing to depose in the present trial; whereas, everybody cited is bound to appear, except for reasons held valid by the court, and that after appearing in person, it is not for them to express any opinion whether their testimony is useful or not, if they are ignorant of the facts upon which they are to be called upon to give evidence and regarding which their evidence is required; for the said reasons, may it please the court to declare and ordain that the said witnesses shall be constrained to give evidence."

Concerning the wording of the above applications L'Aurore affirmed that it was the intention of the defense to draw either from the Judges or from the witnesses the admission that the military witnesses had been prevented from testifying by direct orders from the War Office, which could be applied in any way the President of the Assizes might see fit. In this M. Labori did not altogether fail, although he failed to get direct evidence on the subject, owing to the power of exclusion practiced by the court.

The Second Day.

When M. Zola arrived at the Palais de Justice on the second day of the trial he found the prisoners' door through the porter's lodge closed and was therefore obliged to enter that reserved for advocates. As he traversed the Galerie de Harlay, according to several Parisian journals, a group of lawyers collected around him, and, marching along with him, cried, "Vive Zola!" "Vive la justice!" "Vive la justice!" These cries were kept up in the corridors all the afternoon whenever it was reported that M. Labori had made a point.

The court room was crowded with officers in full uniform. And it was generally understood that the Court had decided to resummon military witnesses. Le Figaro and L'Aurore reported that over night a conference had been held between the Justices and the Cabinet, and such a decision had been decided upon as expedient. The officers and their friends had been admitted by a private door long before the usual audience of civilians had a chance to assemble.

Mme. Dreyfus in Court.

In a waiting room sat Mme. Dreyfus—pale, dignified, and sad-visaged. Near her, standing in respectful silence, was the venerable figure of M. Scheurer-Kestner. Col. Picquart, who, being on parole, appeared in the dress of a civilian, was an object of general curiosity. He is described as a young man, (in reality he is forty-three;) he has a small, well-shaped mustache, clear-cut features, and a frank and open countenance. It was noted, as on the preceding day, that Commandant Esterhazy never by any chance joined any of the groups of military men. When the decision of President Delegorgue concerning M. Labori's applications was read, shouts of "Vive l'armée!" rent the air, while the lawyers in the corridors took up the cry of "Vive Zola!" and "Vive la justice!"

"I am sorry if it wearies you," remarked M. Labori, "but I shall go on till the end."

M. Delegorgue's Rulings.

M. Labori wished to question Mme. Dreyfus, but President Delegorgue cut him short with "No question relative to the Dreyfus case will be put."

M. Labori: "And therefore no question relative to good faith. In view of this obstruction I foresee a similar, incident when each witness is called. However, I shall have a hand in my conclusions." On that groans were heard in the court room, and the President demanded order. "Oh," added M. Labori, "I have no objection to your groans, it is only your applause that bothers me."

When the application to question Mme. Dreyfus was denied by the Court, M. Labori arose, and, turning to the Advocate General, exclaimed, "You say we have a plan. We have, it is to get at the truth. There is another which consists of obstruction. Well, we will have the truth notwithstanding all, and the jurors shall be the judges between our plan and yours, for, after all, they must be as anxious as ourselves for light."

M. Zola's Address.

Here M. Zola arose and attempted to address the jury. He began: "Gentlemen of the jury, I am no orator, I am a writer—" Here M. Zola was reminded that it was to the Court that he must address himself; he continued: "I am not in the habit of speaking in public, and it may be that the words I use ill-express my thought. I am here to submit myself to the law, but (with great emphasis) I demand justice from it. I protest against the procedure of the Court, it is unworthy of justice. To take up certain passages of my letter in order to bring me within the scope of the law is unworthy of justice. I do not place myself above the law. I have never said that. But I place myself superior to the hypocritical proceedings taken to close my mouth." Great applause is said to have followed this brief address.

When ex-President Casimir-Perier had taken the stand and said: "I cannot swear to tell the whole truth; I cannot tell all, and my duty is not to tell it," M. Labori asked: "Were you not aware that in the Dreyfus case a secret document was communicated outside the trial?"

The President—That question will not be put.

M. Zola—How is it that in the indictment we are accused of having represented the court-martial with covering one illegality if it is not possible to refer to the illegality?

The Third Day.

On the following day the same farce of presenting witnesses who, it is said, had been ordered not to testify, and who were protected by the Court in any manner they might assume toward the defense, was repeated. The courtroom was nearly filled with officers in full uniform, as on the preceding day. But seated in undress uniform by each other on one bench were Gen. Mercier, ex-Minister of War, and Gen. de Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff. Near them sat Gen. Gonse, also in undress uniform. With the exception of the cry of "Vive Zola!" and "Vive la justice!" coming from the advocates in the corridors, the case was on the point of being quietly resumed, when the lawyers, forming in a body, attempted to drive out the military. Then ensued the scenes of wild disorder already described in the cable dispatches.

Gen. de Boisdeffre was called to the stand after President Delegorgue had warned Maitre Labori to confine his questions to the Esterhazy court-martial. The Chief of the General Staff was at once asked concerning the document that Commandant Esterhazy had communicated to Gen. Billot before his trial by court-martial.

Gen. De Boisdeffre's Admission.

Gen. de Boisdeffre—The document related to the Dreyfus case. I do not think that I can answer any more without infringement of the decree of the Court and of professional secrecy.

M. Labori—I take note of the fact that this document is connected with the Dreyfus affair. But as Commandant Esterhazy has represented it as exonerating him, does it not concern his case? What was this document?

Then followed the repeated refusals of Gen. de Boisdeffre to reply, as reported by cable.

M. Labori—But there is no secret d'état in this, as the document has been carried about Paris by a veiled lady, if Commandant Esterhazy is to be believed.

* * * * * * *

M. Labori—Do you know who is the veiled lady?

Gen. de Boisdeffre—We have done all that we could, and have been unable to discover.

M. Labori—Does M. de Boisdeffre consider that this veiled lady may have been in relations with Lieut. Col. Picquart?

Gen. de Boisdeffre—I know nothing about it.

M. Labori—How, then, did the document get out of the War Office?

Gen. de Boisdeffre—I don't know.

* * * * * * *

M. Labori—But why was he [Col. Picquart] made to leave the War Office?

Gen. de Boisdeffre—Col. Picquart, absorbed by one idea, was in a condition of mind which prevented his doing his work there.

M. Labori—What was this one idea?

Gen. de Boisdeffre—I cannot reply without entering into the affair—[laughter]—into the Dreyfus affair.

When Gen. Mercier, who was Minister of War during the Dreyfus affair, was called, M. Labori asked him whether mention was made in Commandant Ravary's report of a document.

Gen. Mercier—I cannot reply.

M. Labori—This document contained the words "Cette Canaille de D."?

Gen. Mercier—I don't know.

* * * * * * *

M. Labori—Does Gen. Mercier mean that there was no secret document, or that he has never declared there was one?

Gen. Mercier—I have not to reply to the first question. To the second I answer, "No, it is not true."

The Fourth Day.

On Thursday, Feb. 10, the Palais de Justice presented the same military appearance. The testimony at this session was long and was well summed up in the cable dispatches. There was, however, an interesting letter produced from Mme. Alfred Dreyfus, which M. Labori read. It ran as follows:

"Cher maitre, I answered to the call of my name at Tuesday's sitting, in spite of the violent emotion which I felt and which has completely upset me. I imposed this effort on myself because I hoped to declare before the Court and the jury my gratitude to and admiration for M. Zola, who, listening to the voice of his conscience, has devoted himself to justice and truth with a sublime disdain for the insults and threats heaped on him. I also hoped to be able to proclaim my absolute faith in my husband's innocence, which I am convinced will soon be proved; and, lastly, my sincere gratitude to you, cher maitre, who are daily exhibiting so much courage and talent for the triumph of truth. The anguish of these three days, added to all that I have suffered during the last three years, has rendered me incapable of bearing a fresh ordeal. So allow me not to present myself at the bar, and believe me, &c.,

(Signed) "L. DREYFUS."

"Under these conditions," Maitre Labori concluded, "I give up the idea of calling her as a witness."

The History of the Bordereau.

The bordereau, or memorandum so often mentioned in the trial, was written upon one side of a sheet of foolscap, water marked, not a specimen of which was found either on Dreyfus, at his office, or in his home. The Acte d'Accusation expressly says so. The bordereau, it was alleged by an article said to have been inspired by Gen. Mercier, printed July 19, 1895, in Le Matin, was found among the waste paper at the German Embassy, in Paris. Later on it was also alleged that a note was intercepted between the Embassy in Paris and the German Embassy in Rome, which gave a clue to the writer of the bordereau. This note contained the phrase quoted by M. Labori: "Cette canaille D—— is becoming too exacting."

Gen. Mercier ordered an investigation. On Oct. 15, 1894, Capt. Dreyfus was arrested in the office of Commandant Paty du Clam. The Commandant had dictated to Capt. Dreyfus certain passages from the bordereau. The Commandant said that the Captain betrayed great uneasiness and nearly fainted while taking the dictation.

The original text of the bordereau is as follows:

"Sans nouvelles m'indiquant que vous désiriez me voir, je vous adresse cependant, monsieur, quelques renseignements intéressants:

1. Une note sur le frein hydraulique de 120 et la manière dont s'est conduite cette pièce;

2. Une note sur les troupes de couverture (quelques modifications sont apportées par le nouveau plan;)

3. Une note sur une modification aux formations de l'artillerie;

4. Une note relative à Madagascar;

5. Le projet de manuel de tir de l'artillerie de campagne. (14 mars 1894.)

Ce dernier document est extrêmement difficile à se procurer et je ne puis l'avoir à ma disposition que très peu de jours. Le ministre de la guerre en a envoyé un nombre fixe dans les corps et ces corps en sont responsables. Chaque officier détenteur doit remettre le sien après les manoeuvres. Si donc vous voulez y prendre ce qui vous intéresse et le tenir à ma disposition après, je le prendrai. A moins que vous ne voulez que je le fasse copier in extenso et ne vous en adresse la copie.

Je vais partir en manoeuvres."

Here is a translation of the bordereau:

"Without the news of any intimation of your desire to see me, I now send you certain information of interest.

"(1) A note on the hydraulic brake of 120 and the manner of operating it.

"(2) A note on les troupes de converture. (Certain changes will be made by the new plan.)

"(3) A note on the changes in artillery formations.

"(4) A note relating to Madagascar.

"(5) The project relative to the manual of field-firing, March 14, 1894.

"This last paper is very hard to procure, and I can have it at my disposal only for a few days. The Minister has issued to the corps a definite number; and they are responsible for them. Each officer is obliged to return his copy after the manoeuvres. If, therefore, you wish me to take from it such facts as are of interest to you and hold them at your disposal, I will obtain it, provided you do not wish me to make a copy in extenso, and address it to you.

"I am on my way to the manoeuvres."

ZOLA'S TRIAL ABOUT ENDED.

Public Feeling Against the Jews Insures His Conviction.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The trial of M. Emile Zola and the publisher of the Aurore is regarded as practically ended, and M. Zola's conviction is looked upon as a foregone conclusion.

Public feeling against the Jews is so overwhelming that any other result is almost impossible.

DREYFUS MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The Imprisoned Officer Said to Have Traded on an Agreement Between Russia and Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Daily Telegraph publishes this morning an alleged explanation of the Dreyfus mystery. According to this "explanation," a secret compact between Russia and Germany existed before the Franco-Russian alliance was arranged. Under its terms Russia undertook to supply Germany with all the information obtainable by spies or otherwise regarding French military affairs, Germany supplying Russia in return with information concerning another power, presumably Austria-Hungary.

Dreyfus discovered and traded upon this compact. Whether the bordereau was written by him or not, it was merely the ostensible basis of the indictment against him. The real secret document referred to a compact the revelation of which would have imperiled the Russian alliance.

The same motives of secrecy, says The Daily Telegraph's informant, will compel the different Governments to deny the truth of this explanation, which is, nevertheless, correct.

M. ROCHEFORT IMPRISONED.

Greeted by a Paris Mob as "The Man Who Will Toll the Knell of the Jews."

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Two thousand people assembled this afternoon in front of the St. Pelagie Prison (well known as a prison for offending journalists) to greet M. Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigeant, on entering to serve a sentence of five days' imprisonment for libeling M. Joseph Reinach, Conservative Deputy for the District of Digne and editor of the République Française, by charging him with intending to prove the innocence of Alfred Dreyfus by the use of forged documents.

At first there were no signs of force to preserve order, but as the crowd increased a company of Republican Guards, headed by buglers and drummers; a detachment of police, and two squadrons of cuirassiers were drawn up on each side of the square in front of the prison. The troops were received with cries of "Vive l'Armée."

It was 4 o'clock before M. Rochefort arrived. The crowd flocked around his carriage shouting "Vive Rochefort" and "Vive la Commune," the police being powerless to restrain them. M. Rochefort alighted, waving his handkerchief, and, escorted by the people, walked to the prison gates. About fifty of his friends, including M. Ernest Roche, one of the Deputies for Paris; the editor of Jour, and the assistant editors of Intransigeant, accompanied him inside the building amid continuous cheers from the populace.

The warders, with the Governor of the prison at their side, were waiting, cap in hand, and respectfully received the prisoner. The crowd meanwhile dispersed, singing the Carmagnole and shouting "Vive Rochefort" and "Vive la Commune," completely blocking traffic on the Rue Monge. So far, though there was much excitement, the crowd was good humored.

Suddenly a new gathering of 3,000 persons, headed by MM. Millevoye, Thiebaud, and Regis, marched toward the Pantheon yelling "Down with Zola!" and "Death to the Jews!" The police formed across the road and stopped the progress of the demonstrators. MM. Thiebaud and Millevoye began haranguing the crowd from some steps, despite the efforts of the police to dislodge them. They advised the crowd to disperse in orderly fashion, but to keep on shouting loyal cries, and to reserve its strength for another occasion. M. Thiebaud eulogized M. Rochefort as "The man who will toll the knell of the Jews."

Finally the mob dispersed, amid shouts of "Conspuez Zola!" and similar cries. MM. Millevoye and Thiebaud went to the police station to demand the liberation of a dozen people, including the editor of Petit Parisien, arrested in the course of the demonstration.

It is variously estimated that from 20,000 to 50,000 people took part in the demonstration. This suffices to show that public feeling is unchanged. M. Rochefort had promised to meet his admirers in the Place Monge and had indicated his intended route to the prison in to-day's Intransigeant. On learning, however, that the troops were to be called out, he changed his route to the by-streets, in order to avoid a collision.

M. Thiebaud, in the course of his harangue, added "Down with the foreigners!" to the other cries; and the same sentiment was expressed in violent speeches delivered at a stormy anti-Jewish meeting, presided over by M. Millevoye, in the course of the afternoon, at the Salle Chayne.

THEIR FIRST ANNUAL DINNER.

Topics to be Discussed at the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Banquet.

Every arrangement has been made to insure the success of the first banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, which is to be held to-morrow evening, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. R. M. Walters, Chairman of the Arrangement Committee, has been busy for some time perfecting the details. In addition to the guests' table, at which C. C. Shayne, the President of the board, will preside, there will be twenty-six tables, each particular division of commercial interests being grouped at a separate table, which will be appropriately decorated.

At President Shayne's table there will be the following men, who will respond to toasts: Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, who will speak on the benefits derived from the inter-State commerce law; Gen. Wager Swayne, "The Growing Need of Fellowship in Business"; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, "The Present Emphasis of American Patriotism"; Congressman Amos J. Cummings, "The Navy"; Congressman L. E. Quigg, "Business and Politics"; State Senator Jacob A. Cantor, "The State of New York"; William R. McClintock of Chicago, "Our Kindred Organizations," and Assistant Attorney General James E. Boyd, "The United States."

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, which was organized a year ago, for the purpose of extending American trade abroad and building up and fostering industries at home, has already a membership of over 600, representing some of the largest business firms in New York.

MURDER IN ARKANSAS.

Constable Shot from Ambush While Seeking an Escaped Prisoner.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20.—E. G. Massey, a prominent citizen and constable of Franklin Township, Little River County, was murdered in a horrible manner at a point six miles from Ashdown last night by Ned Aiken and his son and two negroes, whom he was trying to arrest. Massey was shot from ambush, his lungs being torn from his body by bullets.

Massey had previously arrested Charley Johnson, Aiken's son-in-law, for carrying a pistol, and Johnson had escaped. About midnight Constable Massey and Richard Dickens, a deputy, started to Aiken's house to arrest Johnson. Arriving near the house, the officers were fired upon from ambush, and Massey fell from his horse, his body being torn to pieces by buckshot and Winchester balls. At the same instant the negroes rushed from cover and opened fire upon Dickens, but he put spurs to his horse and escaped.

A lynching is probable if Aiken and Johnson are captured by the dead man's friends.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

Annual Meeting Opens To-day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution will open here to-morrow. Delegates from many States are already quartered at the up-town hotels, and are carrying on an animated canvass for the coming election. The New York Chapter will hold its usual reception at Raucher's to-morrow evening.

This year there is a hot fight in prospect over the office of President General to be vacated by Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, who has held it for the full legal term. The organization for the first time will depart from its usage of electing to this office the wife of the Vice President of the United States.

The two most prominent candidates are Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany, and Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter.

BASEBALL MAGNATES TO MEET.

Regular Spring Meeting Will Be Held in St. Louis Feb. 28.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—The regular Spring meeting of the baseball magnates of the National League will be held in this city on Monday, Feb. 28. A large amount of business will come before the meeting for transaction, probably the most important being the arranging of the year's schedule. It has already been agreed that the season will be opened April 15, a week earlier than it was last year.

It is thought that about twenty more games are to be played this year than were played last season, and most of the clubs have announced their intention of playing Sunday ball, Philadelphia and Boston being the only two cities now remaining that do not play Sundays.

The umpires staff will be completed, and, as the double umpire system has been adopted, better work in this respect is anticipated. There are now about 200 applications for positions on President Young's staff. It is said that Emslie and Lynch will be reappointed, but the rest of the list is a matter of conjecture.

A number of resolutions will be presented at the League meeting, among which will be that of John T. Brush, which allows for the blacklisting of players who use indecent language on the playing field. Some consider the measure too severe, but it will probably be accepted in a modified form.

James A. Hart is strongly opposed to the early opening of the National League season. He objects on the ground that it will necessitate playing the opening games on fields covered with snow and in freezing weather. He cites the fact that four years ago when the season was opened in St. Louis on April 15, the game was played in a snowstorm. He strongly advocates opening the season on April 25. On the night preceding the league meeting the baseball scorers will hold a meeting to revise the scoring rules.

WILL OF MISS WILLARD.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—By the terms of the will of Miss Frances E. Willard, late President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, her estate will pass into the Temple Fund after the life interests of her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, and of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, have expired.

The property consists of Rest Cottage, at Evanston, valued at $16,000; a small cottage in the Adirondacks, and $3,000 in cash which was presented to Miss Willard on her fiftieth birthday.

By the original will the estate was to pass to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but a codicil dated after the Buffalo Convention diverts it to the Temple Fund. The Temple Trustees will probably waive their rights and leave the estate entirely to the direct beneficiaries.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William L. Bigelow.

William L. Bigelow of Englewood, N. J., died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence there in the seventy-second year of his age. For many years he had been a Vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood, and for the past quarter of a century had been a Secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. **PELEG W. WIGHTMAN** of the Penobscot and Wickford Steamship Line died Saturday, on board the steamer General, while the steamer was making a trip from Newport to Wickford. Capt. Wightman had been connected with the line for fourteen years. He was sixty-seven years old.

ADELAIDE M. IDE, aged twenty-five years, eldest daughter of ex-Chief Justice Henry C. Ide of Vermont, died yesterday in St. Johnsbury, Vt., of typhoid fever. She had been a student at St. Johnsbury Academy, Wellesley College, and Chicago University. She had lived four years in Samoa and had traveled extensively abroad.

"A Normandy Wedding."

The final rehearsal of "A Normandy Wedding" by the Whitney Opera Company took place at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. Many musicians, artists, and playwrights were present. The piece will be seen in this city to-night for the first time.

Hypnotic Religion, or Faith Cure, in England.

From The London Telegraph.

Hypnotic religion, or religious hypnotism, as an aid to convalescence in anaemic young women, is something new both in ethics and therapeutics, but a Camberwell doctor writes to declare that this sort of treatment is extensively practiced in homes of rest for ladies in the neighborhood of Dover, and that its effects are often baneful. Stillness and inanimateness, mental and physical, are inculcated, and these conditions are peculiarly favorable to hypnotism or mesmeric influence. Several young women have in consequence returned to their friends in London partially hypnotized and mentally dazed, suffering from deep depression, and in more than one case prolonged mental illness has followed. According to the leaders of the sect, the greater the effect upon the individual the greater the spiritual benefit; so that when a young woman returns home mentally depressed or ill, she and her friends are assured that the result is the working of the Comforter. Alleged healing by faith is, of course, an old nostrum, but if, as the doctor states, positive harm results from the new hypnotic religion, little difficulty ought to be experienced in either circumscribing or abolishing its practice.

Spanish Trade in 1897.

From The London Times.

Our Madrid correspondent writes: "The Imparcial publishes a résumé of Spanish trade for last year from which it appears that the imports amounted to 793,341,121 pesetas, as compared with 748,986,377 pesetas in 1896, and 703,792,244 pesetas in 1895. The exports were of the value of 924,936,047 pesetas as against 892,328,618 pesetas in 1896 and 692,635,935 pesetas in 1895. The exports for last year exceed, therefore, the imports by 131,594,926 pesetas. With regard to imports, an increase is observable in the following articles: Glass and china ware, drugs and chemical preparations, cottons, vegetable fibres, papers, wood, livestock, machinery, and carriages. Of imports of a more special nature, railway material, gold, and silver have increased, while tobacco for the Compaña Arrendataria has increased to the extent of nearly 12,000,000 pesetas. Exported articles show an increase, except wool, livestock, machinery, and foodstuffs. The value of exported Spanish wine of a common class has decreased by about 20,000,000 pesetas, and of spirits and olive oil by 12,000,000 pesetas. Oranges, on the other hand, exceed the preceding year's export by 11,000,000 pesetas. The Customs dues collected show 8,205,824 pesetas less than in 1896, attributable in large measure to the decrease in imported cereals.

Arming Your Country's Enemies.

From The London Mail.

A correspondent complains that if we allow Messrs. Armstrong & Co. and other firms to build battleships for foreign powers we ought not to object to other firms sending guns and rifles to the traders who supply the Afridis. The cases are, of course, absolutely dissimilar. To begin with, if we were at war with Chile, as we are at war with the Afridis, we should not allow Messrs. Armstrong to send our enemies ships. On the contrary, we should very probably requisition the enemies' ships that were finishing in our yards. The argument in favor of encouraging our manufacturers to make for foreign powers is that by so doing we establish a monopoly of the trade and insure unparalleled resources in war time. It is an enormous advantage to be able to build a warship in half the time America takes; it is no advantage to harbor a Parsee firm that trades Belgian and Birmingham rifles to our tribesmen enemies.

Mr. Singerly's Undertaking.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A plan of liquidation of the affairs of the Chestnut Street National Bank and Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company has now been formally agreed upon, with the assent of Controller Dawes, under the management of George H. Earle, Jr., and Richard Y. Cook. The gist of the plan is that Mr. Singerly, under the conditions imposed, has been permitted to undertake the payment of his debts by the pledge of The Record property and the devotion of its earnings to that single purpose. The Record assumes this task with confidence and determination. All its energies and resources will be cheerfully and fully enlisted in paying, dollar for dollar, Mr. Singerly's indebtedness. To this end the character, credit, and completeness of the paper in all respects will not only be maintained, but advanced. It will strive, with greater reason, to deserve in larger measure the popular favor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
Some new and exclusive
lines of table service.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—William L., aged 71, suddenly, at Englewood, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 20.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIRDSEYE.—On Feb. 19, at The Hanover, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Charles Carroll Birdseye of New York.
Funeral services at Saint Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock.

HAGUE.—On Monday evening, Feb. 14, Mary Ward Foote, wife of James D. Hague.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., near 45th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.

LUDLUM.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 18, at Pompton, N. J., Susan H., daughter of William Edward and Anna Marie Ludlum, born Christmas Day, 1889.
Funeral services in Christ Church, Pompton, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.

MARQUAND.—At Curzon's Mill, Newburyport, Feb. 18, Margaret Searle Curzon, wife of John Phillips Marquand, in her 70th year.
Funeral from the house Monday, Feb. 21, at 12 M.

PEIPERS.—On the 17th, at Weisbaden, Germany, Hugo Peipers, formerly of New York.

PETERSON.—On Feb. 19, at his residence, 656 Madison Avenue, Dr. Wilson Peterson, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at ten o'clock A. M.

SIMON.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 19, John R. Simon, aged 78 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 538 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.
Salem (Mass.) papers kindly copy.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, Hannah Caroline Thompson, widow of the late John W. Thompson.
Funeral private, at the residence of her son-in-law, Theodore I. Husted, 32 West Fiftieth Street. Interment at Warwick, N. Y.
Warwick papers please copy.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 20.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AMENDOLARE, Frank, 399 1st Av.	1	19
BEDACH, Rosalie, 29 E. 111th St.	60	19
BURCHELL, Alice, 415 E. 84th St.	5	19
BERNSTEIN, Leiba, 226 Madison St.	2	19
COHEN, David, 1,957 3d Av.	56	19
CAMPBELL, Francis W., 92 W. 89th.	8	18
DORRY, Loretta, 555 W. 40th St.	8	19
DI GIOIA, Germano, 9 Crosby St.	1	19
DREXLER, Joseph A., 455 W. 56th.	18	19
DALY, Robert E., 45 E. 133d St.	4	20
FALP, Abraham, 148 Ludlow St.	1	18
FEIN, Tina, Hebrew Orphan Asylum.	5	19
FERRI, Achille, 55 Spring St.	40	20
GRIFFIN, Levy T., 120 W. 3d St.	54	19
GUARDICERRI, Lydia, 212 Thompson	2	19
GOLDSTEIN, Katie, 54 3d St.	5	19
GEISSLER, Marguerite, 306 E. 113th	1	19
GUNTHER, Ledwina M., 346 W. 48th	35	18
GERAGHTY, Ennis G., 26 W. 96th	23	17
GLEASON, Michael F., 119 4th Av.	31	19
HASSELBACH, Johannes, 101 Broad.	52	18
HEGNER, Gustav, 502 6th St.	2	19
JACQUES, Zachariah, City Hospital.	51	18
KANOVITZ, David, Montefiore Home.	28	18
KRAUSE, Hanna, Montefiore Home.	68	19
KRITZHENNER, Pauline, 416 E. 79th	24	19
KRANTOWITZ, David, 98 Orchard	18	17
KOEBERLEIN, Rudolph, 1,487 Amsterdam Av.	3	19
KLEINBERG, Fanny, 63 Elizabeth St	26	19
KELLER, Israel, 90 Columbia St.	55	19
LISANTI, Giuseppe, 10 Roosevelt St.	1	19
LOMONTE, Vitina, 330 E. 109th St.	1	19
LONEY, George, 354 E. 79th St.	28	19
LAMBERT, Annie, 234 W. 20th St.	43	17
LEDERER, Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa	65	19
MULE, Nichola, 79 Chrystie St.	29	19
MILLER, Feige, 55 Lewis St.	1	19
MANTEL, George W., 853 2d Av.	67	19
MORTENSON, Martha, 173 W. 98th St	42	18
McALLISTER, Mary, 2,159 3d Av.	40	18
McKEON, James, 203 W. 16th St.	53	19
O'BRIEN, John F., 113 W. 114th St.	37	19
PEHRMAN, Samuel, 357 Grand St.	3	20
PALM, Augusta, 193 3d Av.	59	18
QUIMBLE, Johanna, 421 E. 80th St.	48	19
REILLY, Mary, 513 E. 16th St.	71	18
ROSENTHAL, Bernhard, 161 E. 74th	63	20
RICH, Margaret, 347 Madison St.	25	18
SULLIVAN, Hanora, 39 Mott St.	52	17
SLATTERY, Loretta K., 148 E. 97th.	1	19
SCHMIDT, William, 369 W. 51st St.	35	18
TEICH, Bertha, 227 Delancey St.	1	18
VALNISKI, Isidore, Ruptured and Crippled Hospital	18	19
WESSLER, Abraham, 210 Henry St.	39	17

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ALLEN, Elizabeth, 134 15th St.	71	19
ARNHEIDER, Katie, 311 Broadway.	5	19
ANDERSON, Henry, 453 Warwick St.	98	18
BERG, John J., 186 5th Av.	22	10
BENBEN, Joseph, 89 North 6th St.	2	19
CARBONE, Giovanna, 45 Carroll St.	1	20
CIRILLO, Antonio, 55 Sackett St.	46	19
DORNEN, Annie, St. Peter's Hospital.	20	18
DELAP, Joseph, 725 Douglass St.	1	18
HERMANN, C. W., 66th St. and 12th Av.	1	19
HICKEY, John, 275 Sackett St.	31	18
HEIL, Clara, 229 Jefferson St.	1	19
HUGHES, Peter F., 136 Smith St.	28	18
JOHNSON, Albert, 730 6th Av.	1	19
KLEPENITZER, F., St. Cath. Hosp.	16	91
LUTHER, Eva, 140 Evergreen Av.	71	18
LAUBER, F., Van Cott St., Maspeth.	40	18
LOWERY, James, 78 Withers St.	46	19
MANN, Charles, 663 Henry St.	18	19
McGUIRE, Thomas, 339 Hudson Av.	1	19
NORTON, Lorraine, 2,222 E. Parkway.	76	18
PATERSON, G. H., 188 Johnson St.	65	19
QUINN, Patrick E., St. Peter's Hosp.	40	18
REGIN, Margaret L., 3 Post Row.	35	18
SPECK, Francis, 1,311 Gates Av.	1	19
STOKER, Anna C., 170 Maujer St.	28	18
SWEENEY, James, 198 Nelson St.	34	18
SHEA, Elizabeth, 663 10th St.	67	19
TELFORD, John, 345 Stone Av.	2	19
TITUS, Barbara, 248 Stagg St.	60	18

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Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of **$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.** This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Following are bits of gossip regarding stocks in which Wall Street is actively interested—talk picked up here and there about the Street:

⁂

Sugar Trust.

At the beginning of last week Sugar Trust was comparatively insignificant in the market. At its close the stock was the most conspicuous on the list. In the latter part of the week it suddenly came into prominence, showing extreme weakness and great activity. It made a net decline of more than 10 points. As was pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES, there has been for some time past selling of Sugar Trust by insiders who are in a position to know the company's financial condition and the extent to which its treasury may be depleted by the proposed war with its coffee and sugar trades competitors. Selling of this character has been more in evidence than ever during the past week. Professional traders, who seem to have just appreciated the fact that the Trust is going into an aggressive warfare that will entail immense expenditures, were also sellers of the stock and, toward the end of the week commission house clients liquidated—perforce. Insiders themselves have been quoted in Street gossip as stating that "even though dividends are cut down temporarily, the company's proposed trade war will prove ultimately to be most beneficial to the interests of stockholders.

Grangers.

St. Paul during the past few days has been dividing with Sugar Trust the attention of the Street. The buying of the stock has been done largely by Mr. William Rockefeller and other Standard Oil interests—which is significant in view of the fact that the Standard Oil magnates have not been active in Wall Street since the boom of last September. It can be stated upon the best of authority that St. Paul is to be made a regular 5 per cent. stock at the regular meeting of the Directors in March—and there is a possibility of something even better. Wall Street men close to St. Paul interests are talking par for the stock in the near future.

Burlington was somewhat more active than St. Paul last week, but showed much less strength, losing three points for the week. Profit taking by traders after the announcement of the increase in the Burlington dividend rate was partly responsible for the weakness of the stock. Boston was a buyer of Burlington throughout the week, giving it the greater part of its support when the market weakened on the complications in the Maine matter.

Rock Island was much less active than either of the two mentioned Grangers. There is a dearth of gossip regarding the stock, and it seems to drift with the Granger group. Insiders are talking confidently of the prospects for continued heavy business.

Northwest and Omaha were comparatively inactive and decidedly weak. The talk regarding the consolidation of the companies seems to have died away. Vanderbilt houses did practically nothing in the two stocks last week. Increased dividend rumors are to be heard regarding both stocks.

Gossip has it that important London interests are shortly to become identified with Chicago Great Western.

Local Tractions.

Metropolitan Street Railway made a net decline of 14 points last week. It was at all times heavy and without apparent support from the inside. The way in which the stock has recently acted would seem to confirm the assertions to be heard in the Street that the pool made up of insiders and politicians which recently put the stock above 170 has sold out. People usually well informed upon Metropolitan matters are not inclined to advise purchases at the present price.

Manhattan Elevated, like Metropolitan, has been sagging of late. The recent buying of the stock has not been of a character calculated to inspire much bullishness. In Manhattan last week there was considerable covering by traders, and the stock received its greatest support from this source.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been one of the strongest stocks on the list. Of the twelve most active stocks last week, it was the only one to score an advance. Insiders have been persistent purchasers, and are talking most bullish on it, hinting at coming developments that will greatly improve the position of the stock. The management is highly elated over the success of the new bridge service and over the prospects of largely increased earnings from this source.

Vanderbilts.

None of the Vanderbilt stocks was very conspicuous last week. Of New York Central, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Chesapeake and Ohio there was fairly good commission house buying, but the Vanderbilt brokers did practically nothing in the stocks. The various consolidation rumors with the Vanderbilt name attached which were so common a few weeks ago are seldom heard now, but in their place are many dividend rumors which seem to have good authorities back of them. It is stated that the Vanderbilt Western lines are likely to follow Burlington's example and increase their dividends, and Wall Street men close to the Vanderbilt circle are predicting that "Three C's" and Chesapeake and Ohio will be placed upon the dividend list before the end of the year.

Northern Pacifics.

Chicago has been a seller of the Northern Pacifics recently, and last week many Wall Street commission houses took profits on stocks which have been carried for some time. In spite of this selling and of that by traders for short account, both the common and preferred held up well. Insiders are in no wise discouraged by the halt which the Northern Pacifics seem to have made. They are confidently pointing out that earnings are steadily increasing, although the Klondike business has not yet begun, and that at the end of the year a handsome surplus will be shown, after the payment of all charges and of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock.

The Oregons.

A broker with a big buying order put Oregon Short Line up 10 points—to 33⅝—last week. When the broker stopped buying the stock dropped back five points. Later in the week the same broker appeared as a buyer of about 15,000 shares of North American. The Street ascribed these orders to Union Pacific interests, which were credited with wanting control of Oregon Short Line and North American. But the Union Pacific people refused to say anything about the matter, and the large buying of the two stocks remains a mystery.

American Tobacco.

Tobacco Trust was notably firm last week, resisting several organized bear attacks and showing strength in the face of the general weakness. The future course of Tobacco is a matter of much difference of opinion among the prophets of Wall Street. Several prominent insiders have suddenly taken themselves off to Washington, and, of course, this is regarded as very significant. But one set of prophets claim that it is significant because it means that these insiders have gone to try to keep down some unruly legislators who do not like the Trust and its methods, while another set are equally sure that the Washington trip means pending developments that will prove to be bullish on Tobacco stock.

Hawaiian Sugar.

In sympathy with the rest of the market Hawaiian Sugar dropped back last week. Less than 9,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Evidently insiders are telling truths when they say that they are doing no manipulation. These insiders continue wholly confident that Hawaii is to be annexed to the United States, and they cheerfully assert that the "favorable action of the Senate on the pending treaty will do away with all need of inside buying in order to put the stock up."

People's Gas.

Chicago has recently developed into an aggressive bear upon the stock market as a whole and upon People's Gas in particular. Last week Chicago houses were persistent sellers of Chicago Gas, largely for short account. As against this selling, Wall Street interests identified with the company have been steadily buying. They state that there is absolutely no reason for any bearish sentiment on the stock, and they point to the recent statement in support of this.

The Union Pacifics.

Considerable Union Pacific stock, bought by traders in anticipation of the purchase of the Kansas Pacific by the Reorganization Committee, was thrown over last week when the result of the sale was announced. The talk of new interference by the Government brought some additional short selling, but reorganization interests were again large purchasers. From these interests come hints of still other acquisitions shortly to be announced, and in this connection significance attaches to the recent strength of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, which sold up above 10 at a time when the general market was weakest. The strength and activity of Oregon Short Line and North American was also attributed to a Union Pacific desire for control of the properties.

Consolidated Gas.

According to Wall Street men who should know, political interests have been selling Consolidated Gas for some time past—the same political interests that have been whipped three times in attempting the same thing. They are said to be more determined than ever this time—and to have looked more carefully to their equipment and strength.

Western Union.

For the past three weeks there has been steady buying of Western Union, which is understood to have been done by interests close to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt. There has been no definite news regarding the property, but now and then stray hints are met with predicting early announcements of a character likely to startle and disturb Wall Street.

Brunswick Land.

On Feb. 25 the last assessment on Brunswick Land stock will be paid, and, according to a Director of the company, it will then have in its treasury over $80,000 in cash, besides the other assets of securities of local Brunswick companies, and more than 5,000 shares of its own stock. In view of this and of the company's large holdings of valuable city lots and wharf properties, Brunswick stock at 4 is not high. A new Board of Directors will be elected about March 1, composed of men whose standing in Wall Street will command confidence and be the assurance of conservative management.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England gained £447,873 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.09, became 45.77 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,675,000f gold, and lost 100,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85⅜@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 9-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 3, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Second Avenue Railroad Company,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the FERDINAND HIRSCH COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the counsel to the Company, Messrs. Eustis, Jones & Govin, No. 45 Cedar St., in the City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1898, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of February and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1898.
WILLIAM BOEHMER, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of The Commercial Cable Company for election of Directors and such other business as may properly be presented will be held at the company's offices, No. 253 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of March, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close February 24, 1898, and reopen March 8, 1898. ALBERT BECK, Dated February 4, 1898. Secretary.

Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Co.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at its office, 36 Wall Street, New York, on the 14th of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon. FRANCIS N. WHITNEY, February 10, 1898. Asst. Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER
$2,720,000
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company.

Principal Due October 1, 1946.
Interest April and October.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee.

These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration, and are secured by a first mortgage, limited to $8,000 per mile of main track, upon the line of railroad from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg, in South Carolina, a distance of three hundred and forty (340) miles, together with all extensions, branches, and railroads hereafter constructed, purchased, or owned, and all equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, income, and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired.

Gross earnings for year ending Sept.
30, 1897 .... $830,794.77
Operating expenses and taxes........ 594,769.14

Net earnings $236,025.63
Interest on these bonds........ 136,000.00

Surplus $100,025.63

The increase in gross earnings compared with the previous year, $103,735.99.

For six months, July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897:

Gross earnings $428,449.87
Operating expenses and taxes........ 287,437.10

Net earnings for six months........ $141,012.77

being more than the interest for the whole year.

We have had our own engineer examine the Road, and his report shows that it is in excellent physical condition.

We also have a very full and satisfactory statement from the late Vice President, Mr. W. A. C. Ewen, who has had charge of the Road since its organization in October, 1896, until recently, both of which, as well as copies of the mortgage, we shall be pleased to show to any one desiring to invest.

The Atlantic Coast Line has acquired possession of this Road by purchase of all the Capital Stock, $1,200,000, and has taken charge of its operation, having removed the offices to Wilmington, N. C., where its own general offices are located.

The financial standing and reputation of the Atlantic Coast Line are too high and well known to require comment, but the following table is interesting as showing the prices bid for the various issues of Bonds on the Roads owned and controlled by it, constituting this system. These are all bids, and it is to be noted that even at these prices no Bonds can be obtained:

			Bid.
Richmond & Petersburg	6s,	1915,	115
Richmond & Petersburg	7s,	1915,	120
Richmond & Petersburg Cons.	4½s,	1940,	100
Petersburg Railroad	5s,	1926,	114
Petersburg Railroad	6s,	1926,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	5s,	1935,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	4s,	1944,	107
Wil., Col. & Augusta	6s,	1910,	119
Norfolk & Carolina	5s,	1939,	109
Cheraw & Darlington	5s,	1930,	108
Manchester & Augusta	5s,	1943,	108

Subscriptions will be opened at the office of the Maryland Trust Company at ten o'clock on the morning of February 23, and closed at 3 P. M. of the following day.

The right is reserved to reject applications, and to CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR TO THAT TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

New York deliveries will be made at the office of the State Trust Company.

Price 103½ and interest, subject to advance without notice.

Subscriptions received at the State Trust Company, New York, subject to all the above conditions.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.
Sinking Fund.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, solicits proposals of First Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company to an amount sufficient to consume $16,207 now in the Sinking Fund. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 M. on Monday, February 21, 1898, and should be addressed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York."

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, February 15, 1898.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that they have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 287, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds will cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

OFFICE OF
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.,
207 Produce Exchange, Feb. 9th, 1898.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, due March 1st, 1898, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with a house to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.

32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Feb. 21, 1898, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1898, and will open March 1, 1898, at 10 A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Feb'y 16, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.

Grand Central Depot, New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on the first day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1897.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 5th, and will be reopened on Monday, February 21st, 1898.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Monday, Feb. 21, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$32,000 Centralia and Chester R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due July 1, 1919; July, 1897, and subsequent coupons attached (hypothecated.)
50 shares A. Edmund Hildick Co. 1st preferred (6 per cent.) stock, $50 each (non-assessable.)
15 shares Home Insurance Co. (Fire,) $50 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.40
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	11.45
Tin	14.10
Lead	3.85
Spelter	4.15
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O K prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅛
Lard, prime	5.42½
Butter, creamery, Western	.20

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Flour firm; Winter patents, $4.80@$4.90; straights, $4.30@$4.60; Spring specials, $5.40@$5.50; do. patents, $4.70@$5.10; straights, $4.30@$4.60; bakers', $3.50@$3.90; No. 2 Spring wheat nominal; No. 3 Spring wheat, 92@97c; No. 2 red, $1.04@$1.06; No. 2 corn, 29⅝@30¼c; No. 2 yellow, 29⅝@30¼c; No. 2 oats, 26⅝c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28½@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 49⅝c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 33@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.24½; NW, $1.28; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.95@$11; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.01; granulated, $5.51.

COTTON.

The net results of Saturday's cotton future market were hardly to the liking of the bull crowd, and not a little of the morning's transactions was for the closing out of long accounts by the weaker holders. The more timid bulls and bears were noticed to be closing out their accounts in view of the critical situation over the Maine incident, with a day and a half adjournment at hand and a National holiday on Tuesday. The first call developed a barely steady feeling, with prices 1@3 points lower. This was followed by a further decline under quite active selling by Liverpool representatives, and at the close the market was quiet at the lowest point of the day, a net loss of 3@4 points. Total transactions in futures were 87,800 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	5.93@5.95
March	5.98	5.99	5.95	5.95@5.96
April	5.98	5.99	5.98	5.98@5.99
May	6.05	6.05	6.02	6.02@6.03
June	6.05	6.08	6.05	6.05@6.06
July	6.11	6.11	6.08	6.08@6.09
August	6.14	6.14	6.12	6.12@6.13
September	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11@6.12
October	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.09@6.10
November	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09@6.10
December	..	..	..	6.12@6.13

Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling: Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5⅝@5 15-16c; Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5¼c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d; February, 318½d; February-March, 318@319; March-April, 318@319; May-June, 319b; June-July, 319@320; July-August, 320s; August-September, 320b; September-October, 320⅛s; October-November, 320@321; November-December, 321s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.00⅝	1.02⅝	1.00⅛	1.02⅝
July	93½	95⅜	93⅛	95
Corn—				
May	35⅞	36⅛	35½	36⅛
July	..	..	..	37
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	31

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.03⅛	1.09	1.03⅛	1.06
July	88⅞	94¼	88⅝	92½
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	29⅞
May	30 9-16	31⅛	30 9-16	31⅛
July	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	32¼
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	26⅝
May	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛
July	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

There was nothing whatever in the early wheat market Saturday to indicate the sensational bulge which took place just before the official close and on the curb. In fact, May opened slightly lower at 100⅝ in face of a stronger opening at Chicago and disturbing political news from Europe, together with easier consols. During the first hour prices moved up about 1 cent, in sympathy with the West, gradually developing the strong undertone, which a little later broke down all bear opposition and produced a veritable stampede of shorts. May here closed at 102⅝, and a few minutes later on the curb shot up to 104¼, reacting from there to 102¾, the quotation at 1 o'clock. There was no well defined reason for the advance beyond a "squeeze" of May shorts in Chicago, coupled with growing fears over the alleged strained relations between England and France, and further rumors of Leiter shipments.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2 Spring, 95c; May, $1.04.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—February, 99c; May, 99¼c; July, 97⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.01½; No. 1 Northern, 99½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 19.—No. 1 Northern cash, $1.01½; May, $1; July, 98c.

Corn.

No. 2, 38c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 31½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 34@38½c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 58½@58¾c; No. 1 Western, 59⅝c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 53@54c, cost insurance, and freight, track. Barley—41c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Seeds—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.25@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.30; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.85@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.60@$3.70; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. Rye Flour—$2.65@$3.15. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@72c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 72½@82½c; Spring bulk, 75@77½c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 39c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—Flour—First patents, $4.95@$5.05; second patents, $4.80@$4.90; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.50.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $11@$11.25; family, $11.50; short clear, $10.75@$12.25. Beef—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5⅜c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; 140 lb, 5¾c; 120 lb, 5⅞c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. Cut-meats—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, 16 lb, 6⅞c. Tallow—City, 3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. Lard, $5.42½; city lard, $5.05@$5.10; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.70; Brazil, kegs, $7.15; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4⅜c. Stearine—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard, stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s, 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Shoulders, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

The reaction from Friday's sharp advance predicted by some of the more confident bears failed to take place Saturday, no sales throughout the session being made under the closing bids of last night. After opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, the latter, however, being on bids, the market improved on light local covering. European representatives and the leading bears of the season were the largest sellers. Transactions spread pretty much over the entire list, February and April being the only months neglected. The close was steady, with bids unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales, 12,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	5.70@5.80
March	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
April	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
May	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
June	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
July	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
August	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95
September	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
October	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
November	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
December	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.15
January	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 8$500. Hamburg, ½@¾ pfennig net higher; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre opened ½@¾f. higher, closed unchanged to ¼f lower; sales, 37,000 bags. February, 38; March, 38; April, 38.25; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.50; August, 38.50; September, 38.75; October, 38.75; November, 39.25; December, 39.25. Rio, No. 7, 8$050.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96-degree test, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 89-degree test, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 89-degree test, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; off Summer yellow, 23c; butter grades, 26@27c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 43@44c; American boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta raw, 54c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 22½@23c; Angora, 13½@14c; Bagdad, black, 19½@20c; Bagdad, fawns, 19½@20c; Bagdad, white, 21½@22½c; Bokhara, colors, 13@13½c; Bokhara, whites, 14½@15½c; camels' hair, Russian, 12½@13c; China, ordinary, 10½@13½c; China, combing, 14½@16c; Cordova, 13½@14c; Donskoi, Autumns, 16½c; Donskoi, combing, 22½@24½c; Donskoi, colors, 19½@22½c; Donskoi, lambs, 15½@17½c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 12½@13½c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria and Vicaneer, 23½@26½c; East India, Kandahar, 21½@24½c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 16½@17½c; East India, carpet filling, low, 11½@14½c; Georgian B. C., 15½@16½c; Georgian B., 13½@15½c; Georgian B. S., 12½@14½c; Karadi, choice, 16@17½c; Karadi, ordinary, 14½@16½c; Khorassan, colors, 14c; Khorassan, white, 16½@17½c; Karadi, ordinary, 41½@47½c; Mossul, washed, 16½@18½c; Mossul, unwashed, 13½c; Oporto, 18½c; Salonica, 11½@12½c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oils, bbls, $3.10; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars, 33⅝c; machines, 34@34½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W. G., $2.40; W. W., $2.75.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 19.—Turpentine, 31½@32c; resin, $1.20@$1.25.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 19.—Turpentine, 32c; resin, closing, A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.27½; G, $1.35; H, $1.60; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.95; WG, $2; WW, $2.25.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8½c.
CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.75; city-dressed veals, 8@11c.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sheep $4@$4.90; lambs, $5.50@$6.05; dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 7½@9c.
HOGS—$4.30@$4.50.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Henriques vs. Garson.
2—Zimmermann vs. Meyer.
3—Sullivan vs. Clark.
4—Burns vs. Ray.
5—Brewer vs. Press Pub. Co.
6—Union Associated Press vs. Same.
7—Hardt vs. Garver.
8—Petchaft vs. Gurley.
9—Stern vs. Runkel.
10—In re Schillinger.
11—In re Griffith.
12—Gott vs. Hogencamp.
13—Blumberg vs. Blumberg.
14—In re Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory.
15—In re Pier 35 E. R.
16—In re South Street.
17—In re West 11th and Bank Streets.
18—Jacobs vs. Bush Co.
19—Shannon vs. Shannon.
20—In re Fire Ass'n.
21—In re Armstrong Fire Ins. Co.
22—Nash vs. Quackenbush.
23—Wabberson vs. Wabberson.
24—N. Y. Building Loan Banking Co. vs. Fiske.
25—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
26—Hooper vs. Routt.
27—Sands vs. Baier.
28—Schmitz vs. Suzuki.
29—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Hulbert Bros. Co.
30—Mihalyisska vs. Friedman.
31—In re Heck.
32—Haskin vs. Haskin.
33—Murray vs. Haskin.
34—Meyer vs. Kaufman.
35—Barker vs. Cambra.
36—Gunlich vs. Goetz.
37—Roberts vs. Chambers & McKee Co.
38—In re Bowne.
39—In re Rechintzer.
40—Heavey vs. Heavey.
41—Morine vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
42—Croker vs. Rhoads.
43—Braman vs. Del[illegible]
44—People &c., vs. Morris.
45—Same vs. Young.
46—Costello vs. Costello.
47—Shaw vs. Hulse.
48—In re Merriam Co.
49—McComb vs. Van Wyck.
50—Parker vs. N. Y. Fire Notification Co.
51—O'Rourke vs. O'Rourke.
52—Thaengal vs. Larsen.
53—In re Connell.
54—Otto vs. Bryant.
55—Lawrence vs. Touti.
56—Batchelow vs. Murphy.
57—Paladine vs. Valentine.
58—Marcus vs. Knee Pants Union No. 1.
59—People ex rel. Fischer vs. Independent Order Brith Abraham.
60—Freund vs. Muller.
61—Cleary vs. McKenzie.
62—Boyce vs. Boyce.
63—Stern vs. Brodil.
64—Richardson vs. McCluskey.
65—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier.
66—Todd vs. Haeber.
67—In re Goodman.
68—Rosenblatt vs. Oates.
69—In re Madden.
70—Richter vs. Leipziger Bank.
71—Byers vs. Price.
72—People, &c., vs. Clark.
73—Same vs. Block.
74—Same vs. Brown.
75—Levi vs. Levi.
76—Hubbard vs. Howsley.
77—In re John T. Camp Co.
78—In re Batey.
79—In re Burgoyne.
80—Reilly vs. Kerr.
81—Bormay vs. Vigna.
82—Marshall vs. Mott-Taylor Paving Co.
83—In re L. Sauter & Co.
84—Pettit vs. Poucher.
85—De Veaux vs. De Veaux.
86—In re Hefferon.
87—Garofano vs. Peppereil.
88—In re Rubloff vs. Rubloff.
89—People, &c., vs. Wilson.
90—Same vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
91—Heine vs. Rohmer.
92—Barnard vs. Gray.
93—Hayes vs. Linn.
94—Gross vs. Gross.
95—People, &c., vs. Bauer.
96—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.
97—Brown vs. Galbraith.
98—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
99—Marchi vs. Marchi.
100—In re Burchard.
101—Koracs vs. Blumenfeld.
102—Knopp vs. Bompriken.
103—Heath vs. Hillier.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact:

6079—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Southard.
6078—Bank of America vs. Southard.
6080—Nat. Union Bank vs. Same.
6081—Lewell vs. Corbit.
6105—Rosenberg vs. Siegel.
5441—19th Ward Bank vs. Langenzen.
5442—19th Ward Bank vs. Langenzen.
3872—Santenne vs. Williams.
5812—Patrick vs. Underwood.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions:
1—Gannon vs. McGuire.
2—People ex rel Lourssen vs. O'Brien.
3—In re New York & Canada Lumber Co.
4—Health Department vs. Van Zandt.
5—Oakley vs. Hogan.
6—In re Porter.
7—Shrady vs. Shrady.
8—Merrill vs. Bates.
9—Katz vs. Hubachek.
10—In re Mott St.

Demurrers:
626—Greeff vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
642—Ernst vs. New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
650—Doeiger vs. McGinnis.
668—Empire Dairy Feed Co. vs. Chatham National Bank.

Preferred causes:
6292—Schwab vs. Norris.
6407—Goodwin vs. Coddington.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J., Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Herrman, and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Dominico Cesaro.
2—Frank Bailey.
3—Nelson Weeks.
4—William Butler.
5—Joseph Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
14951—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
14591—Burrows vs. Sands.
15227—Kleeblatt vs. Sieke.
14647—Citizens' Sav. Bk. vs. The Mayor, &c.
14904—Stoler vs. McKay.
14561—Mechanics' Nat. Bank vs. Raymond.
8203—Burnett vs. The Mayor, &c.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
13835—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14815—Louis vs. S. C. American Legion of Honor.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15135—Vought vs. Standard Elec. Eq. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

5031—Wein vs. Third Ave. Ry. Co.
7425—Buck vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
7701—Barnett vs. Rosenberg.
7250—Blau vs. Fish.
7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7534—Bertine vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8828—Bradley vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8189—Chanet vs. Lynch.
8466—Dickinson vs. Press Pub. Co.
8467—Same vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morn. Journal Assoc.
8291—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
8876—Graham vs. Meehan.
3637—Stegmayer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6210—Hyde vs. Ingraham.
7526—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
7813—Scharles vs. Rhoades.
7851—McCormick vs. H. Koehler & Co.
7969—O'Grady vs. Anger.
7700—Daenbler vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9141.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8171—Miggins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8262—Neidhardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4010—Kanders vs. Morning Journal Assn.
3878—Cunliffe vs. Cram.
13893—Brady vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
6544—Bagot vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6510—Willis vs. Humphrey.
7988—Collins vs. Haight.
8000—Tribolzek vs. Lemoine.
8202—McLaughlin vs. Loftus.
8231—Hyams vs. Niemann.
5582—Borella vs. Meyer.
8303—Dann vs. Wormser.
7044—Lewis vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
6302—Miggins vs. same.
8487—Cosgrove vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
6137—Maraso vs. Agogllo.
5511—Welles vs. Martin.
5661—Same vs. same.
5663—Same vs. same.
5662—Same vs. same.
8648—Faulkers vs. McAdam.

Inquests:
8625—Mason vs. Morgan.
7836—Dorne vs. Palmieri.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issue of fact:
290—Estate of Thomas Dugan.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.:
Austin Hall,
Ann S. Young,
Peter Lutz,
George J. Kollman.
John Hock,
Charles F. Offerman,
Ann Cohn,
Louise F. P. Hamilton,
Marion E. Steers.

At 2 P. M.:
Bernard McSorley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1334—Ann Maria Dilg.
1343—Frances Lyons.
1367—Clara Cox.
1345—Mary A. Cody.
1353—Philip R. Underhill.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Le Barbier, and Gray for the People.

1—James Stack.
2—Edward Kelly.
3—Sadie Evans.
4—Joseph Farrell.
5—Thomas J. Reynolds.
6—Gaetano Pallucco.
7—James P. Crate.
8—Josef Krainik.
9—Henry Bassen.
10—Charles Walker.
11—Benjamin Jacobs.
12—Nicola Lupica.
13—Abraham Fisher.
14—Wolf Avner, Isaac Falpe.
15—Herbert B. Seeley, Theodore D. Rich, James H. Phipps.
16—Oscar Hammerstein.
17—Louis Isaacs.
18—Samuel Davis.
19—John J. Pugott.
20—John J. Hughes.
21—Jacob Diett.
22—Gustave Herzog.
23—Christlieb Enge.

Pleadings—
1—Joseph Kellogg, Joseph Cronin, John Carey.
2—Michael Johnson.
3—Michael Connolly.
4—John Smith, Frank Thomas, James Reynolds.
5—George Brown.
6—Antonio Andreollo, John Galluppo, John Crivelli.
7—George Leonard.
8—Harry Rubin.
9—Harry Stone.
10—John Scuto.
11—John P. Bour.
12—Henry Meyers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Feb. 23.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Lloyd for the People.

1—Bernard Rattisky.
2—Charles Logue and Charles Clayton.
3—John Corcoran and George Nagle.
4—Joseph Dougherty.
5—Henry Schmidt and August Stein.
6—Herman Andrews.
7—Mary M. Kellard.
8—Michael Mega.
9—John Vrana.
10—Luigi Sartori.
11—Isaac Bierman.
12—Severus Shaffer.
13—Sarah Marhoefer.
14—Jennie Goldberg.
15—Antonio Lento.
16—James M. Brooks and Roswell P. Puffer.
17—Claudius O. Adams.
18—George Greenberg.
19—Patrick McCarthy, James Farley.
20—Lottie Weisberg.
21—William J. Dowling.
22—William H. Willis.
23—Thomas F. Willis.
24—Sarah E. Loeder.
25—William Weyrauch.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Byrne, and Honey for the People.

1—Hiram W. Harris.
2—John Shuff.
3—John C. Buckley.
4—William F. Meehan.
5—Jacob A. Sherman.
6—George F. Hendrickson.
7—Edward Carson, John Davison.
8—George Emig, Lewis A. Skinner.
9—Charles McKay, William Monaghan.
10—Charles Trojan.
11—Louis Cresco, Pasquale Cresco.
12—William Mesick.
13—Cecelia Gibbs.
14—Annie Price.
15—Michael Miller.
16—Henry S. Gelloit.
17—Michael Martin.
18—Thomas Ward.
19—John Miller.
20—Max Marks.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Gulick vs. Kerr—Frank Schaeffler.

Voters by Job Lots.

From The Harrisburg (Penn.) Commonwealth.

A remarkable sight was witnessed in the Sixth Ward of this city on Tuesday, (election day.) It appears from reliable authority that there is in this ward a club or organization of colored men who have banded themselves together for political purposes. It is said they proposed to sell their votes in bulk for $75, and held out for this price until after 4 P. M., but the cash was not forthcoming. After that hour the club was visited by a political leader of the Fifth Ward, and he captured them, and they were marched, two abreast, to the polls and voted a straight ticket. There were fourteen of them in all. It is commonly reported that they were paid $35 for their votes. This seems almost incredible, but we have heard of this from enough different sources to warrant us in giving it to the public as an actual occurrence. "How long shall these things be?" is the cry of the people of this community.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 46 West Eighty-seventh Street, 260 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 23 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $38,988.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, 155 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 105 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,109.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 208 and 210 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $12,904.

TO PROTECT MERCHANTS.

Bill Introduced in the Legislature Regulating the Obtaining of Credits Upon Signed Statements.

A bill, regarded by merchants as of the highest importance with reference to the obtaining of credit, has just been introduced in the Legislature. It reads:

Section 544 of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"A purchase of property by means of false pretence is not criminal where the false pretence relates to the purchaser's means or ability to pay unless the pretence is made in writing and signed either by the party to be charged, or by his agent with his knowledge and acquiescence. For the purposes contemplated in Section 528 and this section, a published, signed statement of one's means or ability to pay coming to the knowledge of the vendor shall have the same force and effect as a signed statement made to him. If said signed statement shall state that it is for the purpose of obtaining continuous credit, and if said continuous credit shall have been given in reliance on said signed statement, each sale for a reasonable time after the making of said statement shall, for the purpose of prosecution under this section and Section 528, be considered to have been made in reliance upon said signed statement."

Under the law as it reads at present, a signed statement, if fraudulently made by one who desires to obtain credit for goods, has a binding force only for the first purchase, and unless re-signed upon every new transaction thereafter, is of no avail as a basis in an action for larceny.

With reference to this subject, Hugo Kanzler of the firm of Muser Brothers, said yesterday:

"The complaints frequently made that the District Attorney fails to bring to justice persons who obtain goods upon fraudulently written statements is in many cases unfair to that prosecuting officer, as the law could reach but isolated cases on the facts as they exist. Merchants cannot too much appreciate this bill just introduced, and if it becomes a law, I am positive the District Attorney will take up merchants' cases with the same earnestness and prosecute them with the same vigor as any other cases brought before him.

"Satisfactory results will follow after a few scamps who conduct business under the guise of merchants will serve the State for the frauds practiced upon the commercial community."

The Credit Men's Association will immediately secure a copy of this bill, and will recommend to the Legislature its prompt enactment.

ROBS A MAILBAG AND ESCAPES.

A Policeman Slips on the Pavement and His Prisoner Disappears.

A man who was caught robbing a mailbag on a Weehawken ferryboat late Saturday night, and who was placed under arrest by Policeman Kavanagh of the Leonard Street Station, escaped while being taken to the station.

Sudmyer, the driver of Mail Wagon No. 60, had made his usual trip to Weehawken to meet a West Shore train, and on the way back some one called his attention to a man who had opened the door of the wagon and was rifling the contents of a mailbag, which he had ripped open with a knife. He was immediately seized, and he protested that he was an Inspector in the Post Office Department. He had opened the door with a blank key, which showed that it did not belong to a driver, and about fifteen letters which he had taken from the bag were found on the spot where he had stood.

On the way to the station Policeman Kavanagh slipped on the pavement and nearly fell, and his prisoner, who had made no resistance to arrest, promptly broke away and escaped in the darkness. He was of medium height, about thirty years old, of light complexion, and well dressed. Detectives Charles P. Sheridan and Charles Aikman of the Central Office were sent to look for him.

TRENTON HEBREWS DISPLEASED.

Not Satisfied with an Apology Made by Prosecutor Crossley.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Prosecutor William J. Crossley of Mercer County, who was recently appointed to office by Gov. Griggs, is in disfavor with the Hebrew element in this city. During the prosecution of a nomadic Jew recently the Prosecutor is credited with using language which is offensive to all Hebrews. The man being prosecuted was a peddler, and the remark which caused the trouble is said to have been:

"The god of the Jew is gold. They are not fit to be citizens, as they only come here to hoard wealth, that they may go back to Jerusalem and spend it."

There was a mass meeting in the synagogue last night at which prominent Hebrews spoke. Strong condemnatory resolutions were to have been passed, but were prevented by a promise of Mr. Crossley being made that the remark would be publicly apologized for in the local morning paper. The apology appeared, but a number of prominent Hebrews to-day expressed themselves as dissatisfied with it. They think it sounds too much like: "If I've done anything to be sorry for I am glad of it."

John Bradford Burned to Death.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 20.—John Bradford of Essex, N. Y., was burned to death to-day in a fire that destroyed the house of Peter Liberty of this place. Bradford was a teamster.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN COUNTER
FOR SALE.

The following first-class private dwellings, perfect in location, construction, and finish, having failed to sell promptly, can be purchased at auction prices for cash over 4½% mortgages:

NO. 233 WEST 72D ST., 21x64x102
NO. 241 WEST 72D ST., 25x90x102
NO. 314 WEST END AVE., 20x50x63
NO. 503 WEST END AVE., 30x40x46
N. W. COR. 84TH STREET.

Take your architect or broker, examine, and send offer to

CHARLES BUEK, architect and owner,
109 WEST 42D ST.

A—A—47 WEST 88TH STREET.
Four-story 20-foot Dwelling. Possession May 1st.
ALSO 335 WEST 88TH ST.
Four-story dwelling; possession before May; also 69 West 89th St., three-story dwelling; possession May, 1899. Liberal terms.
W. BUHLER, Owner, 157 West 23d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—THREE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 ft. each, singly or together, in the substantial building 452 Pearl St.; an office on second floor can be had with them if desired; fine accommodations for a substantial printer and lithographer; from such the rent, to a large extent, would be taken in work; equally desirable for (almost) any manufacturing business; rent very low. Apply on the premises.

STORE TO LET.—20x70; east side of 6th Av., between 22d and 23d Sts. Apply, P. J. BRENNAN, 63 West 22d St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON LECTURES
in Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th St. and Broadway, on "Joshua, the Book of Conflict," this afternoon at three. At 2:30 answers questions. J. H. Burke sings.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glatzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Herman Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:
Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 3 Chambers Street, New York. fe7-1aw6wM&mch21

HASTINGS, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of JOHN HASTINGS, deceased, whose names and parts of names and whose residences are unknown, send greeting:
Whereas, Hugh A. Muirhead of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN HASTINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said county of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja24-1aw6wM.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1awBtillmy23

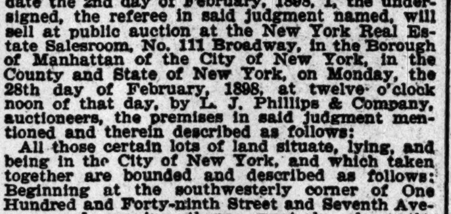
SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d18-1aw6mM

STOREY, MARY ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Storey, Johnston Storey, Lucinda Richardson, John Charles Dunlop, Rebecca Smith, Anna M. Moore, Sarah Campbell, Lizzie Laird, Johnston J. Dunlop, Johnston Machet, John W. Dugdale, Roy Cumming, Alfred Henry Cumming, Robert Storey, if living, and if dead, his heirs and next of kin, if any, and widow, if any, whose names and parts of names and places of residence are wholly unknown and can not be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, T. Gardner Ellsworth of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja31-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

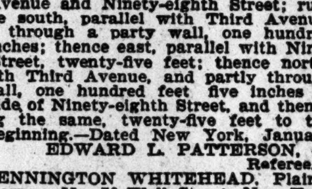
FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.
Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897. ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.
The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 28th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against CATHARINE M. CARLIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 3rd, 1898.
EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.
J. ALEXANDER STITT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the property is to be sold (including costs) is $9,456.60, with interest from January 31st, 1898.
The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments without interest is $524.01.
The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, and the interest thereon at 5% from October 30th, 1896.
EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.

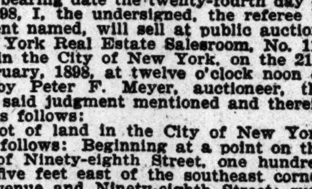
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and sixty feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.



Known as No. 208 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars, and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting, approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:
All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-five feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.



Known as No. 210 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting, approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said American Gas Control Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898.
ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
f21-1aw6wM

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.
Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.
FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York March 4. Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 73 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

108 WEST 48TH ST.—Back parlor and extension; both light, large rooms; upstairs; first-class board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

212 WEST 59TH ST.—Large rooms, en suite or singly; facing Park, near New York Athletic Club.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady having given up housekeeping, wishes to place her useful companion and housekeeper, who has served her faithfully for three years. Miss Battin, 75 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—To work by day, first part of week, at washing, ironing, or cleaning; reference. Mrs. Walpole, 520 West 49th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to obtain position for her French nursery governess; speaks English and German; willing and obliging; good sewer; references. Mills, 30 West 71st St.

Lady's Maids.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A POSITION FOR a maid who has lived with her for ten years; can recommend her in every way; capable of taking entire care of an old lady; willing to travel. 131 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romeik, 1,235 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress; packer; good manicure; best city ference. Maid, 341 West 30th St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Three years' reference from present employer's. Call, Monday, at 652 West End Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Lady graduate; thoroughly experienced in latest methods; few more patients. Rogers, 77 West 95th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class butler; thoroughly competent in his duties; strictly sober; highest city recommendation. Henry, 162 West 82d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French chef, formerly from a leading club of New York; restaurant, hotel, or club. A. Pillault, 240 West 35th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman in a private family; young man, with fine appearance; married; one child; present employer, Edwin Gould, Esq., can be seen for five years' reference, at 195 Broadway; expert four-horse and tandem driver; country position preferred. David McFarland, 956 8th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; understands greenhouses and gardening in all branches and anything connected with private place; thoroughly competent to take full charge; good reference. T. Bridgeman, 37 East 19th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED—About 18; must reside with parents; be well recommended, quick, and accurate at figures; write a good hand. Address Bankers & Brokers, Box 200 Times.

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel. Salary $780 and expenses; reference. Inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago.

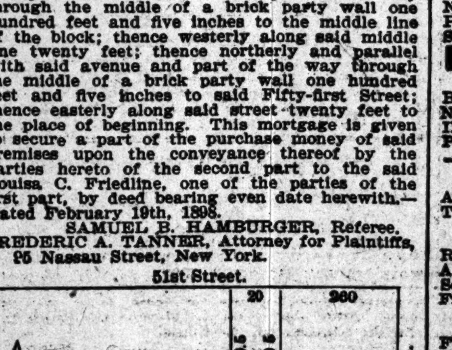
WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

For Prompt Reviews and
the Earliest News
of Books and Art
READ THE
REVIEW of BOOKS and ART
PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW YORK TIMES
EVERY SATURDAY.

3 cents per copy, the regular news pages of THE TIMES included.
Sent to any address ONE YEAR for $1.
SIXTEEN PAGES devoted exclusively to Literature and Art.
Sample copy on application.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 25 Nassau Street, New York.



The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,000. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f21-2aw3wM&Th&mh14

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?
SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.
THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.
Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates.
F. ALSFELT.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CURTIS, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. John Low, Mary F. La Naus, Alma La Naus, Joseph J. Vocelle, William B. Lawrence, Hugh A. McTernan on behalf of said William B. Lawrence and William M. Hoes as Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the petition of Abel Easton should not be granted and letters of administration with the will annexed issue to said Abel Easton upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said ALEXANDER CURTIS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the ninth (9) day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
f14-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DE FRANCIA, LORENZO CARRIO.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Joseph F. Francia, Isabel F. de Santos Suares, John Francia, and Eugenie Lagarde, and to all persons interested in the estate of LORENZO CARRIO DE FRANCIA, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Pedro R. De Florez, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York.
ja31-1aw6wM

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. o11-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Feb.22, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Mch.29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch.8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse.......Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon
Bremen..........................Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems.....Feb. 26, 10 AM	Kai.Wm.II.Mh.19, 10 AM
Saale.....Mch. 5, 10 AM	Fulda..Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra....Mch. 12, 10 AM	Ems.........Apl. 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin Screw Express Line from New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.

F.Bismarck,Feb.26,9 AM	F.Bismarck,Apr.28,9 AM
Normannia,Mch.24 9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia,May 19,9 AM

Twin Screw Mail Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Prussia...Feb. 26, 9 AM	Phoenicia.Mch. 19, 3 PM
Pretoria...Mch. 5, 3 PM	Pennsylva'a.Mch.26,8 AM
Patria......Mch. 12, 8 AM	Palatia.....Apr. 9, 7 AM

First cabin, $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK.......Feb. 23	ST. LOUIS......March 16
PARIS.............March 2	NEW YORK.....March 23
ST. PAUL.........March 9	ST. PAUL.......March 30

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

BERLIN..........Feb. 23	FRIESLAND......March 9
NOORDLAND..March 2	KENSINGTON.March 16

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest.
The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Algonquin, Mon., Feb. 21 | Iroquois, Fri., Feb. 25
Seminole, Wed., Feb. 23 | Comanche, Mon., Feb. 28
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla.Cen.& Pen. Fast F.& P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING..........................March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..................March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..................March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC..April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu....................April 12, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon	Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon	Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon	Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon	Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM	Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
Umbria...March 5, Noon	Campania, Mch.26, 8 AM
Lucania...Mch. 12, 8 AM	Aurania, Mch. 29, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, March 5, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Wilson's & Furness-Leyland Line.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
The new steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.
For further particulars apply to
SANDERSON & SON, Agents,
22 State St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MOBILE..................................February 19
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M. Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED, Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division: and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P.M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St. Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-car Service. Meals à la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily, for MAUCH CHUNK and coal branches.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CITY CLUB AND HOME RULE

Committee Appointed to Keep Watch on Local Legislation Makes Its Second Report.

LIST OF BILLS INTRODUCED

Ninety-nine Measures Encroaching Upon the Province of the Municipal Authorities Introduced in the First Eleven Days of February.

In fulfillment of its promise to keep a close watch on the Legislature and to report periodically on the local measures introduced the committee appointed by the City Club gave out yesterday this statement:

"In continuing its examination of bills introduced at Albany, the City Club finds that it is not reasonable to suppose that intelligent public interest can be aroused as to any considerable part of the bills affecting this city. The people of the city should understand, however, that in the confused mass of bills which are heaped upon the desks of the members of the Legislature, serious attacks upon our local interests may be so skillfully concealed that they are not suspected, even by the Legislature itself.

"It is not to be supposed that the Legislature is hostile to the interests of this city, or that the Senate and the Assembly cannot command the necessary intelligence to form correct judgments as to proposed legislation. But the amount of work which the conscientious legislator is expected to do in a short time is far beyond the physical powers of any man. It is impossible for a member of either house to have more than a superficial knowledge of the greater part of the hundreds of bills introduced.

Would Relieve Legislators.

"It is evident that if the city is permitted to exercise the full power of local self-government given to it under the charter, the legislator will be relieved of a considerable burden, for, as the City Club has pointed out, many of the bills now pending seek to regulate matters which are within the control of the municipal authorities under the express terms of the charter. Public attention should be called to the increase in the stream of bills relating to the city shown during the first eleven days of this month. The statistics of such bills for that time are as follows:

IN SENATE.

Bills not local, but of special interest to New York City	6
Second forms of similar bills of which first forms were introduced in January	2
Bills to amend charter	12
Second forms of similar bills	3
Third form of similar bill	1
Bills in effect, although not in terms, amendments to charter	3
Other local New York City bills	20
Second form of similar bill	1
Total in Senate	48

IN ASSEMBLY.

Bills not local, but of special interest to New York City	9
Second forms of similar bills of which first forms were introduced in January	3
Bills to amend charter	10
Bills in effect, although not in terms, amendments to charter	3
Second form of similar bill	1
Other local New York City bills	19
Second form of similar bills	5
Third form of similar bill	1
Total in Assembly	51

"In all the figures here given, duplication has been avoided. It is customary to have a bill introduced in both Senate and Assembly, and it appears as a separate bill in each house. In the figures here given, the Senate bills falling into the designated classes are included, and only such Assembly bills as are not identical with Senate bills. It appears that in about one-third of a month, notwithstanding the mass of local legislation proposed in January, ninety-nine bills of special interest to this city have been introduced, of which only fourteen are not strictly local in terms; twenty-two bills to amend the charter, making the total number of such bills, each bill in all its successive forms being counted as one, sixty-two.

Immense Volume of Matter.

"The bills included in the above table represent about 255 printed pages in the Senate, and about 300 in the Assembly. But the volume of bills not included in the table is about three times as great, and each member of the Legislature is supposed to have an intelligent opinion upon every one. This condition of things is a sufficient reason for deprecating any action by the Legislature directly affecting our new local Government, except in cases of public necessity.

"Matters of general State concern demand the attention of that body. The interests of the State at large require that the labors of the Legislature should be directed to such matters, rather than to questions which have been expressly referred to the local authorities of New York City.

"To describe in detail the bills covered by the above table would be to repeat in effect the list of similar bills introduced in January, which have been published. The City Club will endeavor rather to present from time to time separate statements as to limited classes of bills, such as those affecting one of the city departments."

If the statement made by Mayor Van Wyck to Commissioner Maxwell of the Brooklyn Board of Education Tuesday last represents the views of the local leaders, it is not likely that any of the bills introduced to amend the charter will become law at this session of the Legislature.

"We are going," he said, "to take the charter, with all its imperfections, and make the best of it. No attempt will be made to amend it piecemeal. We are not in favor of asking the Legislature to interfere in our local affairs."

THE REV. MR. COLE RESIGNS.

Pulpit Offered to American Church Missionary Society's Secretary.

The Rev. J. Thompson Cole, General Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, has sent his resignation to the Board of Managers of the society. He has been requested, however, not to insist on immediate action by the board upon his letter, and it is likely that he will remain at his post for a short time. He has received a call to a parish in West Virginia.

Mr. Cole took charge of the interests of the society about three years ago, just after its finances had been depleted through the dealings of the Rev. William A. Newbold, its General Secretary, and Henry T. Oakley, its Treasurer. The Rev. Mr. Newbold was deposed from the ministry shortly after his enforced retirement from office. The effects of the maladministration of the society's affairs under the old management are still felt, as is shown by the following extract from the last report:

"The apparent loss to the society from the misconduct of its late Treasurer has been once more increased by the amount of $6,895.65, the principal sum of a second mortgage, which was given by him to the society, and which a forced sale under the first mortgage has extinguished."

Under Mr. Cole's active management, the society has been able to recover in great measure from the serious financial blow it received.

Pastor Dallman Installed.

The Rev. William Dallman, who until recently was pastor of Immanuel's Church, in Baltimore, was installed last night as pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, in West Forty-fifth Street. The former pastor, the Rev. William Schoenfeld, acted as installator, and was assisted by the Rev. A. N. Frey, the Rev. A. Holthusen, the Rev. O. Sieker, the Rev. J. Borth, and the Rev. H. Stuhlois. At the close of the services, prayer was said, and benediction offered by Pastor Dallman, who will deliver his inaugural sermon next Sunday morning. The Rev. Dr. Dallman held a reception in his study, where he was introduced to the members of the congregation by C. Wendell, a church usher.

Brick Church Celebration Postponed.

The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, was to have celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his pastorate yesterday, but had to postpone the ceremonies because of his illness. He is suffering from a severe cold. The programme will be carried out next Sunday.

GERMAN CHURCH DEDICATED.

Ceremonies in the First Reformed Protestant, in Which the Astors and Baron Steuben Worshipped.

The members of the First German Reformed Protestant Congregation yesterday dedicated their new church edifice, in Sixty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, with imposing ceremonies.

The new church is a spacious brick building, with a plain but attractive interior. The light from the outside is mellowed by large stained-glass windows, in several of which are large representations of Jesus and scenes from Biblical narrative. All of these windows are gifts from certain of the wealtheir members, as are also the organ, altar, and platform.

The congregation is quite a large one, and, although this is the first German Reformed church in the country—being nearly 150 years old—the services are still conducted in the German language, although other German churches, including some of the Lutheran denomination, that are younger, have long since changed the language of prayer to English.

This church has also been known as the Astor Church, because the Astors were among its earliest members, and Baron von Steuben worshipped here. The congregation was formally organized in 1758, although, according to old documents, it has existed since 1750. The first church building was in Nassau Street, between Maiden Lane and John Street, and among the first ministers were Abraham Rosenkranz, Herr Kall, F. Rothenbuher, and Johann M. Kern. Among the Elders in the earlier days of the church appear the names of John Jacob Astor, Johannes Milldoller, Johannes Meyer, Sebastian Stephany, Johannes Samler, and Johannes Spies. Henry Astor and the entire Astor family were members.

Up to 1764 the ministers were not paid any stated salary, and an old parchment exists stating that the Elders and Deacons of the church decided upon a stated annual salary to be paid quarterly to Pastor Kern.

The history of the church goes on to say that in 1822 there was a strong up-town movement, and the congregation unanimously resolved to leave the church building in Nassau Street, which they sold for $7,500, and built another church in Forsyth Street, near Canal Street. Here they worshipped until 1861, when the building became too small for the growing congregation, which then erected another edifice at 147 Norfolk Street. With the later up-town movement many of the congregation also followed, and finally it was resolved to move to the present site.

With the money realized by the sale of the old property and contributions by the members nearly all the expenses for the purchase and building of the new church, which cost $60,000, have been paid up, and only a small outstanding debt of $700 remains.

Of the old memorial tablets, only that of Baron von Steuben has been moved to the new church, and this has been placed in the vestibule. The present pastor is the Rev. Carl Schlegel and the Consistory is composed of Friedrich Nollmann, C. Schmidt, George Schnell, E. A. Hauser, H. W. Nollmann, and John W. Hassel, Elders, and of George Bardorf, Andreas Speich, Valentine Hils, C. Tritsch, and P. Weil, Deacons.

The dedicatory services yesterday began at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon with the processional, "March Pontificale," and then the congregation sang Psalm XXIV. The pastor recited the Psalm, "How lovely are thy dwellings," and other selections, and the congregation joined in the hymn, "Oh, how holy is the place!"

This was followed by a dedicatory prayer and the liturgy. More responsive services followed, another hymn was sung, and the Rev. F. B. Ehrhardt of Brooklyn preached the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. H. E. Cobb delivered the festival oration in English and the Rev. J. E. Günther preached a sermon in German. The afternoon services were concluded with the Lutheran hymn, "Heilig, heilig, heilig," and the benediction.

The evening services began with the prelude, "Chorus of Angels." The Rev. Dr. G. Seibert preached in German and the Rev. Dr. C. Knox delivered an address in English.

The pastor said that former parishioners and descendants of others had been very kind. August Schermerhorn had sent a check for $500, John Jacob Astor a check for $1,000, and Mrs. Auchmuty a check for $500.

HATRED OF THE FOREIGNER.

Lecture by Thomas G. Shearman on the Criminality of Fostering the Warlike Tendencies of a Nation.

"Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor and Hate the Foreigner" was the text of a lecture delivered last night by Thomas G. Shearman at the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Shearman began by explaining that the words of his text were literally the ones used by Christ, which were formerly translated "hate thine enemy." This was the rule of life in ancient communities, and it had not died out in modern times. He showed how the gospel of hating the foreigner had extended to hatred of people across the Hudson and the Sound. It had extended so far that New Yorkers resented the idea of employing "foreigners" from other States. "Accordingly," he said, "we have lately seen a vicious attack made by the Chief Magistrate upon the Board of Education because they actually had the wickedness to employ three first-class teachers from some other State of this Union.

"Your children are made to believe that the English people made unjust war upon this country. The people who write those histories know that the English people had no more influence over the Government of England than we have over that of Canada. The war of 1776 was undertaken at the instance of one madman, a pure German, without a drop of English blood. He found it so impossible to get any volunteers that he had to use the press gang, and even then he could not get Englishmen, and actually had to buy poor Hessians. The English hated the war and would not fight in it. And we are taught to hate the Hessians—poor slaves, no more guilty than were the negro slaves who were forced by their Southern masters to serve the Confederacy.

"What a rush of feeling has come over this country concerning the disaster to the great war vessel Maine—a feeling of sympathy and compassion and horror! But what is seriously proposed? Why, we have Senators of the United States, and we have papers, and we have, I am afraid, even some ministers, who breathe threats and slaughter, who really want to believe that this disaster was caused by deliberate conspiracy of foreigners, and want a chance to make war upon those foreigners, and with what results? Why, to have twenty Maines go down on our side in order that twenty Maines may go down on the other! Because 250 poor men were suddenly blown to pieces on that vessel we want 25,000 Americans blown to pieces, that we may blow 25,000 Spaniards to pieces, and then shout over a glorious victory!

"It is as diabolical to propose war as it is to put an infernal machine in the magazine of a ship. It is as diabolical to cultivate the spirit of hatred toward foreigners as to cultivate the spirit of murderous hate against an individual. It is as wicked willfully to cause the death of a foreigner as to murder one of your own family.

"If you want to be disciples of Jesus you must execute this fundamental law of His. You must ever bear in mind that He said to you: 'Ye have heard it said by them of old time, love thy neighbor and hate the foreigner'; but I say unto you, 'Love the foreigner and love thine enemy.'"

REV. M. LITTLEFIELD CALLED.

Pottstown Clergyman Invited to Take Charge of the First Union Church.

The Rev. Milton S. Littlefield of Pottstown, Penn., preached at the First Union Presbyterian Church yesterday. A meeting of the congregation was held at the church, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, and unanimously decided to offer him the pastorate. After a careful consideration of the four or five hundred applications for the pulpit, the Committee of the Session formed for the purpose had finally decided to invite the Rev. Mr. Littlefield to preach at their church for the approval of the congregation before calling him.

The First Union Church is one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in the city, having been formed by the union of the old Yorkville and Park Hill Churches, and was the first whose membership was drawn from the Old and New School Presbyterians. The church building now occupied is that of the original Yorkville Church.

MISS WILLARD'S FUNERAL

Simple, but Impressive Services Over the Body in the Broadway Tabernacle.

A GREAT ASSEMBLY PRESENT

Bishop Newman and Officers of the W. C. T. U. from Many States Do Honor to Her Memory—Profusion of Floral Tributes.

The funeral services over the body of Miss Frances E. Willard, at the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon, were in keeping with her piously cheerful view of life. The hymns sung were those which she preferred, the prayers were such as she was accustomed to offer up, and, as she loved white flowers the most, these were heaped in profusion in the sanctuary. There was not a floral piece in which white did not predominate.

Among the tributes was one sent by Miss Helen Gould, consisting of a wreath of smilax, lilies of the valley, and white roses. There was also an immense vase containing white lilies from the New Hampshire branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a large bed of ferns and lilies of the valley from the Peace Department, a pillow of violets and white roses from the Brooklyn branch, containing the word "Crowned"; a large wreath of Southern leaves, lilies of the valley and roses, from the Woman's Suffrage Association, bearing a card with the signatures of Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Anna Shaw; a bunch of Easter lilies from the New Jersey branch, a crown of hyacinths from the Union of Castile, N. Y., bearing Miss Willard's motto, "Character is Habit Crystallized," and a great wreath with "Victory" lettered on it from the New York State branch.

The white ribbons of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and white carnations were worn by all attending members. A great white band of satin, tied in a bow, encircled the casket, and the color of the cloth cover of the casket was of the most delicate lavender. The body was clad in white satin, and wrapped about the lid of the casket was the white banner of the union.

The services commenced at 2:30 o'clock, when the body was conveyed to the Tabernacle from 85 Clinton Place. There were no pall bearers. The casket was borne upon the shoulders of six employes of the undertaker. The procession up the main aisle was led by Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. E. S. Tipple, pastor of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter was for years a close friend of the deceased and was in charge of the services. As the procession moved slowly forward Dr. Tipple read:

"I am the Resurrection and the Life."

Following the body were the chief mourners, Catherine Willard Baldwin, (Miss Willard's niece,) and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin of Baltimore. Miss Anna Gordon, World's Superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Union and the private secretary of Miss Willard, followed the relatives, and then came the leading officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, including Mrs. Mary T. Burt, New York State Superintendent of the union; Miss Catherine Lent Stevenson, National Corresponding Secretary of Chicago; Mrs. Helen M. Barker, National Treasurer; Mrs. Hoerning, National Press Superintendent; Mrs. Helen L. Bentley, World's Superintendent of Peace and Arbitration; Mrs. Frances J. Barnes of New York; Mrs. Forbes, State Superintendent of Connecticut; Mrs. Emma Bourne, State Superintendent of New Jersey; Mrs. Rebecca L. Chamberlain, State Superintendent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Maria L. Haslup, State Superintendent of Maryland; Mrs. Lafetra, World's Superintendent of Christian Citizenship; Mrs. Emily D. Martin, National Superintendent of Printing, Literature, and Art; Mrs. Anna Read, State Superintendent of Vermont; Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, State Superintendent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Nichols, State Superintendent of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Clara Hoffman, National Recording Secretary and State Superintendent of Missouri. Several of the invited clergymen were also in the procession.

The Exercises.

There was no sermon, the exercises consisting only of singing and prayerful invocations for peace to the soul of the dead. There was scarcely any sitting room left when the quartet of St. James's Church, consisting of Annie B. Cobb, soprano; Feilding Poselle, alto; Walter Robinson, tenor, and J. George Lydecker, basso, sang, "Hark! Hark! My Soul," by Shelley. They were directed by Paul Ambrose, the organist.

Dr. Tipple called upon the Rev. A. E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church for the opening prayer after the body had been placed on the bier. Then the Rev. Frederick B. Richards of the Broadway Tabernacle recited the thirty-ninth Psalm, and one of Miss Willard's favorite hymns, beginning, "A charge to keep I have," was sung. Miss Cassie Smith, National Evangelist of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, offered up a prayer. She was followed by Mrs. Mary T.

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love."

The fifteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Corinthians was read by the Rev. C. H. Payne, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after which Bishop Newman in a prayer eulogized the work done by the deceased President of the union, saying, in part:

"We come into Thy house to-day with hymns of praise. We thank Thee for her philanthropy. Help us to emulate the noble example of this pure woman. We ask Thy blessing on all those grand enterprises in which she was engaged. For her personal purity and Christian purity we thank Thee."

The services closed with the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom." The lid of the casket was removed and the assemblage filed past it, to take a last look at the face of the dead.

The body was subsequently taken back to 85 Clinton Place. To-day it will be conveyed in a special car to Chicago, where it will lie in state for one day in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Temple. The interment, as already announced, will be in Evanston, Ill., on Thursday.

Eulogiums in Other Churches.

The Rev. J. W. Campbell dwelt upon the death of Miss Frances E. Willard before preaching his sermon at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning. He said:

"A beautiful life closed its career on Thursday night at the Hotel Empire. It was Frances Willard, the best-loved woman in America. Were I a woman, I would rather have been Frances Willard than the Queen of England. For the last three decades she has molded the thought of this Nation. We have lost one of the most beautiful characters the world has ever known."

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, in his morning sermon in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, spoke feelingly of the death of Miss Willard and highly praised her devotion to duty and her great administrative ability.

Second Avenue Baptist Church.

The opening exercises of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, formerly the Baptist Tabernacle, were held yesterday. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. James A. Francis, who resigned from the Riverside Baptist Church to take charge of the new church, preached at 11 o'clock. At 4 o'clock there was a denominational rally. Addresses were made by the Revs. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Church, W. C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, G. M. Shott of the North Church, J. J. Brouner, and the pastor. Letters from several city pastors were also read.

Special Lenten Services.

A series of Wednesday evening services of uncommon interest has been arranged for the Lenten season by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy. There will be two services in that church next Wednesday, in observance of Ash Wednesday, the rector preaching in the morning and the Rev. W. M. Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, in the evening. On the following Wednesday evening the service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's, and he will be followed on consecutive Wednesdays by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, the Rev. C. R. Treat, the Rev. A. R. Mansfield, and Bishop Potter.

ON SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore's Lecture at the American Museum of Natural History.

THE DESERT AND PARADISE

Irrigation Has Transformed the Wastes Into Rich Orchards and Vineyards—Industry Has Made More Wealth Than the Mines—Flowers and Fruits.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured Saturday at the American Museum of Natural History, in the course he is giving under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction, on "Southern California." The auditorium was filled by a large number of teachers from this city and vicinity.

As the almost perfect climate of Southern California, and the consequent prosperity of the whole region is due to the Pacific, the lecturer began with a map showing the currents and coastlines of that ocean. He called attention to the fact that California occupies a commanding position on the shores of a sea that is twice as large as the Atlantic, equal in area to all other salt waters, and is greater in extent than all the dry land of the world. The coast of this State is 700 miles long, or equal to the Atlantic shore from Newport to Charleston, S. C.

The two characteristic mountain ranges, the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada, are of different ages. Geologists contend that the Coast Range is much younger than the Sierra Nevada, which was uplifted in what is called the Jurassic Period. Where the two meet in Southern California, there is, however, no apparent difference in age, as denudation has smoothed off all distinguishing marks. The moisture that rises from the Pacific is arrested by these mountains, part of it being precipitated on the slopes of the low Coast Range, but most of it passing beyond to the loftier sides of the Nevadas. After this there is no moisture left in the wind, and beyond is desert and the rainless plains.

Lesson of the Coral Reefs.

While speaking of the Pacific, Prof. Bickmore called attention to a recent discovery which, he says, has thrown much light upon the formation of and changes in ocean basins. This illumination has really been furnished by the coral insects, or the builders of the atolls, or coral reefs. Darwin, the great evolutionist, and Prof. Dana of Yale, working independently upon the same question, arrived at the same conclusion, that the coral insects had built their reefs upon the submerged tops of mountains. These insects cannot work further than 200 feet below the water, and both Darwin and Dana held that as the mountains subsided the insects kept building "more stately mansions," like the nautilus, and thus keeping within their depths.

Dr. Murray, who is now at the head of the Challenger corps, held that the form of the oceanic basins has remained constant, but that volcanoes have burst through, and as their tops came to within 200 feet of the surface the insects incrusted them with coral.

These rival theories have just been arbitrated by an expedition sent to bore through the coral reefs on the Ellice Islands, north of the Figi group. The boring has been carred to a depth far below 200 feet from the surface, and the end of the coral has not been reached. The conclusion, the Professor said, is clear that the subsidence theory of Darwin and Dana is correct.

How California Gets Its Climate.

The climate of California, said the lecturer, is due to the warm current of water in the Pacific. This is known by its Japanese name of Kuro Siwo, or black stream. It gets its name from its dark color, which is due, as in the case of the Gulf stream of the Atlantic, to the large quantity of salt it bears in solution. This current, after flowing from the Equator by Japan, breaks on the Aleutian Islands, and part of it flows southerly along the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California.

In California two conditions produce two effects from the stream. In the northern part, above the San Bernardino Range, the moist winds bring chill and gloom from the Pacific, while south of this range the air is dry and the climate equable. The current, skirting the coast, is deflected by the shoulder of the mountains, leaving a great eddy in the curvature of the shore, and the stream flows past at a considerable distance out to sea, but turns and bends toward the north and bathes the entire shore in a flood of warm water. Below the San Bernardino Range, and in the country of Los Angeles and San Diego, there is perpetual Summer or Spring.

This is the fruit and flower region of California, and of the continent. The long season, the abundant moisture furnished by irrigation, and the care with which the culture of fruit is studied, have combined to product wonderful results.

"Fruits and flowers," said the professor, "that are of indifferent size and beauty elsewhere are here of magnificent proportions and of exquisite coloring. The grape and orange, the apricot and prune, become magnificent fruits. The oleander, petted as a delicate exotic in our conservatories, is here a flowering tree; and garden, hedgerow, mountains side, and valley are all ablaze with color from January to December."

Desert and Paradise.

One of the striking characteristic features of the country, the lecturer said, is the sharp contrast to be seen almost everywhere between desert and paradise. All was once desert; but now it is at least one-half garden. Pictures of Redlands, the San Gabriel Valley, Pasadena, and Santa Barbara revealed this work of transformation. At Redlands, especially, the desert has not yet been driven out of sight. One may stand in Cañon Crest Park, on a spot of original desert, and look down into one of the most luxuriant valleys in the world. In the distance may still be seen the barren mountain slopes, while the valley stretches away as far as the eye can follow in a broad stream of verdure.

In 1870 this entire region was a sheep pasture; that is, it was too barren to support anything but sheep; and it was so dry that the flocks were located by the clouds of dust they raised as they passed from waste to waste. Now it is a rich valley, crowded with cities, villages, estates, farms, and orchards. Orange and lemon groves and miles of vineyard and flower fields have supplanted the barren sheep pasture.

The professor said that the estates in this redeemed region reminded him of the Riviera, and he illustrated this part of his lecture by a series of pictures of the groves, orchards, and vineyards, of the country around Los Angeles, San Diego, Pasadena, Redlands, and in the San Gabriel Valley. One of these was a picture of the home of a rich New Yorker who has built a palace in a veritable paradise of fruits and flowers.

As a foil to these pictures, some scenes from Death Valley were thrown on the screen. This is the lowest point on the surface of the continent, it veing 480 feet below the sea level. One picture showed the borax fields, destitute of vegetation; and another the wreck of a "prairie schooner," or covered wagon, where some emigrant had perished of thirst in the remorseless desert.

The Magic of Irrigation.

"The charm," said the lecturer, "that has transformed these arid plains and barren mountain slopes into a paradise is water. Irrigation has redeemed the region, and made a garden of a waste. I have traveled pretty well all over the globe, but I have never seen any country or region in which so great a transformation has been accomplished. It does not seem possible that so much could have been done; but there it is, and the result is that we have an industrial California far richer than the California of the gold fever of 1849."

A number of pictures illustrated the method and the effects of irrigation. The early Spanish settlers from Mexico, who also started the grape and orange culture, began the work of bringing water from the mountains to pour upon the thirsty plains. It is strange that such work should have been undertaken by the descendants of the people who permitted the splendid gardens of the Moors to sink into decay and waste around Grenada and Cordoba. But the old Santa Barbara Mission was placed at the mouth of a cañon, overlooking the dry plain which sloped downward to the ocean, for the purpose of directing the wasted waters of the mountains into channels of fruitfulness and abundance. These people of the mission also brought vines from Spain, and so started the vineyards of California. The old stocks are still growing on the mission ground, but so many different varieties of grapes have been grafted upon them that from them may be produced, it is said, every kind of wine known to the vats of Spain.

To illustrate further the almost tropical nature of the southern part of the State, Prof. Bickmore gave pictures of an ostrich farm. Here were seen the young ostriches, a nest of eggs guarded by the mother bird. The lecturer said he had one of his illusions destroyed by studying the ostrich in nature. He had always read and heard that the female laid its eggs in the sand and left the sun to hatch them. He found, however, that the female sits on the nest all day, and that the male sits on the eggs at night, when they are in greater danger from marauders.

Some reminiscent pictures were given. One of them was "Ramona's House," and the estate where Helen Hunt Jackson lived when she was writing "Ramona." Another was a scene showing a gigantic rose bush, the "Gold of Ophir," beside which Mrs. Frémont was standing. Still another showed the old buildings at Montery, the old capital of Mexican California, where the American flag was first raised on the Pacific Coast.

The Home of Flowers.

Any picture of California would be impossible without its flowers, and the lecture was closed by a series of illustrations of the floral abundance of that region. Gigantic leanders blossom in every garden; and the rose, developed into a massive vine, clambers over walls and houses. The whole country, owing to the flowering orchards, seems a great garden or conservatory with the glass frame work rolled away. In the streets are gracile palms and blossoming trees; and in the inclosures are masses of lotus pond lilies, and Egyptian papyrus. The Professor said that after trying in vain to get good pictures of the lotus and papyrus along the Nile he had found the most beautiful specimens of both plants in the gardens of Southern California.

Among other flowers were the datura, an exquisite flowering tree; the golden columbine, the Mariposa lily, and the golden poppy.

When the almost inperceptible Spring season comes even the mountain sides, generally bare, glow with these golden poppies, and a faint tropic fervor seems to thrill through the region, and the flowers freshen and all the waste places blossom under the vernal sky.

Have you made your saving? Something for everybody yet; but "to-morrow, to-day will be yesterday."

$12.50 and $10.—$10 if your chest measures under 34 inches. Last Spring's suits that were $14 to—some $25 ones left.

To-morrow we celebrate.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

Grand Master Julius Harburger Addresses the Executive Committee on the Approaching Jubilee.

The Executive Committee of the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel held a meeting yesterday at headquarters, 791 Lexington Avenue, and a large number of members from every part of the Union were present, among them Solomon Hoffheimer, M. S. Meyerhoff of Philadelphia, Adolph Pike of Chicago, I. H. Goldsmith, Louis Frankenthaler, William A. Gans, Judge Philip Stein of Chicago, Herman Stiefel, Jacob A. Berk, I. J. Schwartzkopf, Abraham Hafer, J. M. Wilzin of Greenville, Miss Charles M. Obst of Boston, Benjamin Blumenthal, Prof. William Deutsch of St. Louis, Mo.; Isaac Hamburger, Samuel B. Hamburger, Ralph Rosenberger, M. S. Stern, and I. R. Gardner of Chicago.

Grand Master Julius Harburger presided and delivered an address reviewing the work accomplished by the order during the past year. He called attention to the fact that with the advent of the next year the order will have completed the fiftieth year of its existence, and in this connection said:

"The millions of dollars which have been paid to the widows and orphans, for the aid of the sick and the needy, and in relief to the distressed, give the strongest sanction to the great work in which we, as a band of brothers, have been engaged. The responsibilities which rest upon the order have not been lessened with its approach toward the Golden Jubilee; on the contrary, they have been increased by the reliance upon us of those who are now within our ranks that we shall continue to, and by our work, confirm the good deeds of previous times.

"I earnestly believe that the approaching jubilee will, if its importance is properly appreciated by the members of our order, and if they individually as well as in the corporate capacity of their lodges will join in the celebration of this event, thereby making the same renowned and proclaiming in the strongest accents the work accomplished during the past fifty years, bring with it a new era, refulgent with promise of even greater accomplishments in store for us. Therefore I appeal to the brotherhood to assist in the celebration of the jubilee to the end indicated, and that mankind may derive further profit by reason of our being."

MR. MOODY'S MARCH "MISSION."

New Term Given to His Services by the Evangelist Arouses Curiosity.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, has aroused the curiosity of his friends as to the interpretation to be put upon the language used by him in announcing his reappearance in this city for a week in the month of March. It has always been understood that Mr. Moody was one of the most orthodox in the old New England doctrine as taught from the forefathers down, and that he was as far as possible removed from the practices of a Church with even the slightest taint of ritualism.

His friends point out that Mr. Moody has always in the past made use of the word "revival" in alluding to the services he is wont to conduct. It would now seem from a letter addressed to the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, editor of an Episcopal paper, that he has discarded the old-fashioned term denoting an earnest spiritual awakening service, and has adopted the word "mission," which is found nowhere in that connection outside of the Episcopal and Roman Churches. Following is an extract from the letter in question:

"I want to ask for the prayers of the readers of your journal on behalf of the eight days' mission that will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, March 13 to 20. It is our intention to hold meetings noon and night. The building is by situation the very heart of a population of over 3,000,000 people. If New York catches fire, is it too much to hope that the good work may spread from Maine to California?"

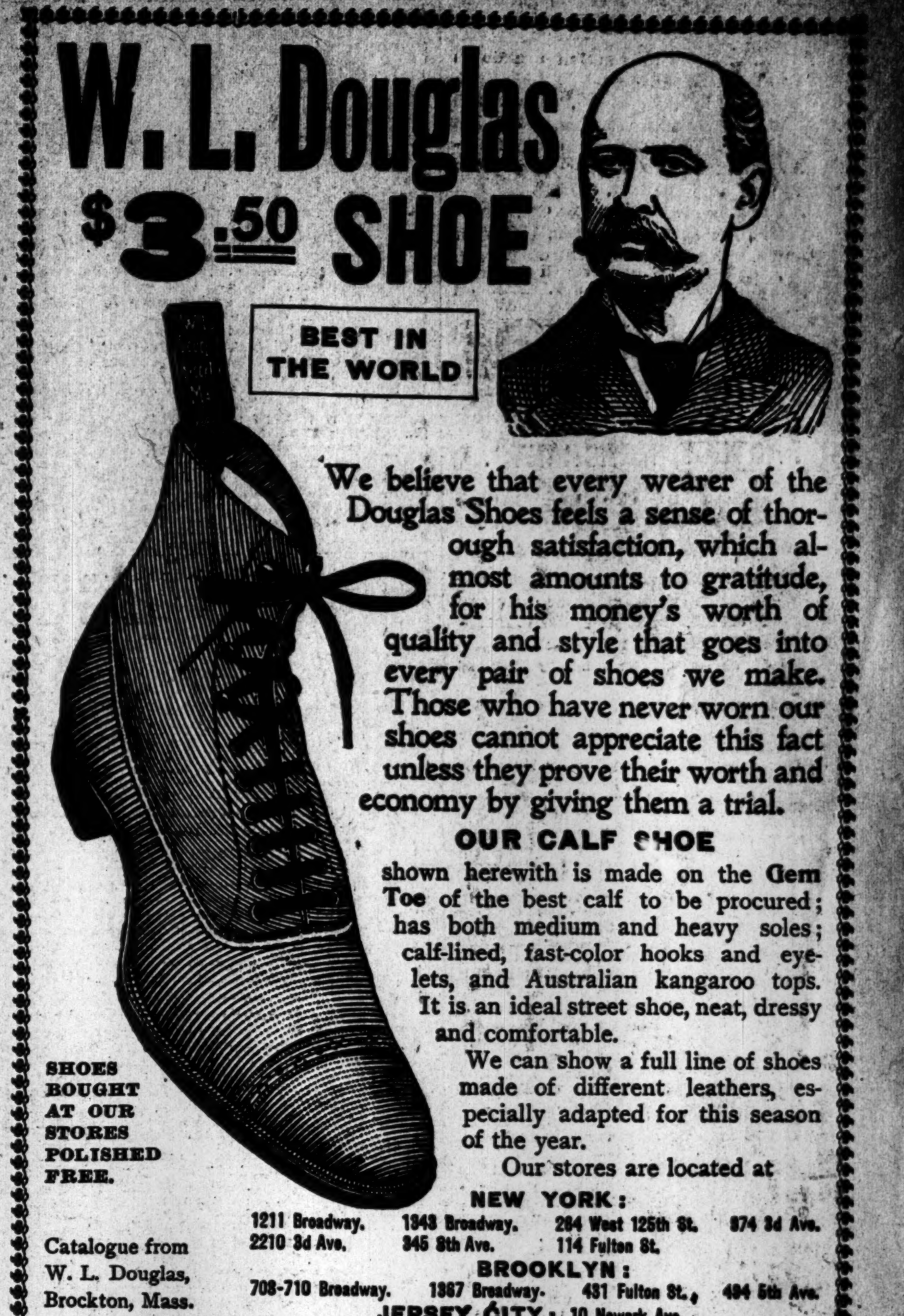
Bloomfield Man Killed by Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—Joseph H. Hazzard of 161 Walnut Street, Bloomfield, was found dead under the Broad Street Bridge of the Greenwood Lake Railroad at Bloomfield this morning. His right leg was cut off. It was evident he was on his way home last night when struck by a train. He was sixty-three years of age.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLUMBUS. WARD & VOKES IN THE GOVERNORS.

CASINO! Mat. T-M'RR'W! Wash. B'thdy 75th Souv. Nt., Mch. 2. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! Telephone Girl!



W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD

We believe that every wearer of the Douglas Shoes feels a sense of thorough satisfaction, which almost amounts to gratitude, for his money's worth of quality and style that goes into every pair of shoes we make. Those who have never worn our shoes cannot appreciate this fact unless they prove their worth and economy by giving them a trial.

OUR CALF SHOE

shown herewith is made on the Gem Toe of the best calf to be procured; has both medium and heavy soles; calf-lined, fast-color hooks and eyelets, and Australian kangaroo tops. It is an ideal street shoe, neat, dressy and comfortable.

We can show a full line of shoes made of different leathers, especially adapted for this season of the year.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK:
1211 Broadway. 1343 Broadway. 284 West 125th St. 874 3d Ave.
2210 3d Ave. 345 8th Ave. 114 Fulton St.

BROOKLYN:
708-710 Broadway. 1367 Broadway. 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.

JERSEY CITY: 10 Newark Ave.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

Catalogue from
W. L. Douglas,
Brockton, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

Leslie's Weekly

Will exhibit the magnificent and wonderful Scriptural Painting, by the late MATT MORGAN, entitled

"Christ Entering Jerusalem."

The Largest Picture Ever Painted in America.

At JUDGE BUILDING, 110 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 16th St.), New York City, for two weeks. Admission, 25 Cents.

Proceeds of Admission for Seeing This Picture Will Be Donated to the Burial and Relief Fund of the Press Club of New York City.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. MISS REHAN AS PEGGY. COUNTRY GIRL: begins at 9:15. LILLI TSE: begins 8:15. Performance over at 11. MATINEES WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY and WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. "Most delightful performance in town." "Simply lovely."—World. "Rich with glee."—Tribune. "Unadulteratedly delightful."—Journal. "Irresistible drollery."—Times. "Bubbles over with spontaneous fun."—Herald.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' FAIR OPEN 8 P. M., MONDAY, FEB. 28. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Spaces, amusement concessions, privileges, to let. The "Drummers'" Fair, with its fifty shows, fakirs, freaks, and foreign follies will fill a week with laughter.

5TH AV. Theatre, Broadway and 28th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinée at 2. Gala Matinee Tues. (Washington's Birthday) De Wolf Hopper IN El Capitan. Farewell appearances of the great Sousa opera. Assisted by the entire 7TH REG'T BAND in the Finales.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Gems of Song in English. THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30. Only Recital this Season by David Bispham. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's and hall.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St. Castle Square Opera Co. To-night, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Grand Double Bill——PINAFORE. To-morrow Mat., Wash. Birthday. Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c. Feb'y 28th * * * * "THE GYPSY BARON."

MENDELSSOHN HALL. FOURTH CONCERT Tuesday Evg., February 22, at 8:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. Assisted by Miss MABEL PHIPPS. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Ev'gs. 8:20. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday. MR. JOHN DREW, Management Charles Frohman. One Summer's Day.

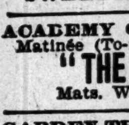
CYCLE SHOW. TINKHAM BUILDING, 306, 308, 310 WEST 59TH ST., NEW YORK. MUSIC. SOUVENIRS. '98 single and multi-cycles of all the leading makes. ADMISSION FREE, FEB. 22.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Mn., Tu., Th., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Ev., the roaring farce "Lodge Brothers." Wed. Eve., CONRIED'S JUBILEE. "Gringoire" & "Fledermaus." Tues., Extra Mat., "Belle Helene."

14TH STREET THEATRE, NEAR 6TH AV. Matinée TO-MORROW. Last 2 Weeks. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT POSITIVELY LAST TIMES OF SWEET INNISCARRA. New Songs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Matinée (To-morrow) Washington's Birthday. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:25. Matinée Saturday.



SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. FOREIGN FOLLIES. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

GARRICK THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:20. Mats., 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS 3 Matinees This Week, To-morrow, Wednesday, Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. 3 Matinées This Week. To-morrow, Wednesday, Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors

HOYT'S THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:30. XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. THE NEW FARCE. OH! SUSANNAH!

HARLEM Opera House. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. ANNA HELD "A Gay Deceiver," and "The Cat and the Cherub."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. Last week of the Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58TH & 3D AVE. Debut in Vaudeville of CORA TANNER assisted by LOUIS F. MASSEN, (in "Drifted Apart.") GREAT BIOGRAPH. Washington's Birthday—Doors open Noon. 25 AND 15c. AFTERNOONS. 50 AND 25c. EVENINGS.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. First times of MINNIE SELIGMAN AS "CARMEN." LEONIDAS'S cats and dogs; BARNEY FAGAN and HENRIETTA BYRON, music and farce; A. O. DUNCAN, ventriloquist; Sam and Kitty Morton, dancers; 40 other stars. Tues., Washington's Birthday, Open at 9:30 A. M.

Subscription Concert. Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Av. and 34th St. Anton Seidl.........Conductor Soloist: MISS MARY ENGLE. Tickets at the office of CARL LOEWENSTEIN, 2 and 4 West 33d; Tyson's, Schuberth's, Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS. Second Matinee Recital Chickering Hall. On Thursday Aft., Feb. 24, at 3, Prof. Franz Rummel will play the CHICKERING PIANO. Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....Begins 8:15 Daniel Frohman.........Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2. ....SECOND MONTH........ THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. (Reappearance of Jas. K. Hackett.) *** TUESDAY, 3D SPECIAL MATINEE, THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 22d annual DOG SHOW. Col. Magnus Schult's highly trained troupe of performing Great Danes. Monday, 9 P. M.; Tuesday, 11:30 A. M., 4:30, and 9 P. M.; Wednesday, 4:30 and 9 P. M.; Thursday, 4:30 and 9 P. M. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Feb. 21, 22, 23, and 24. Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

BIJOU—To-Night. Jones' 100th Birthday, Elaborate Souvenirs, Broadhurst's Hilarious Sufficiency, WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. Matinée To-morrow—Washington's Birthday.

FANCIULLI'S Grand Concert, 71st Reg't Band & 5 Great Soloists, at the Armory, 34th and Park Av. FEB. 26 Tickets........ $1.00 .50

EDEN Musee. THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY Other CINEMATOGRAPH Views. Special Attractions Washington's Birthday.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 3d Mth. Rousing Success. The Highwayman. Special Mat. To-morrow, Washington's Birthday. Mus. Mat. March 1. Ysaye, Sobrino, and others.

Galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 W. 57th St. The 13th Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League Open 9 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8 to 10:30 P. M.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat. CHARMION—JULIE MACKEY and others. Special Mat. To-morrow, Washington's Birthday. March 7th—CHIRGWIN, the White-Eyed Kaffir.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. Xtra Mat. Tues. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat. Wm. H. Crane.—A Virginia Courtship. 1st "Special" Wed. Matinée March 2.

MANHATTAN. Broadway 33d Street WAY DOWN EAST. MAT. TO-MOR., WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow. WHITNEY OPERA CO. A Normandy Wedding.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée To-morrow. PRIMROSE & WEST'S MINSTRELS.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending Feb. 19..	2,358,331
Same week last year.........	782,281
Stocks to date this year......	15,321,527
Corresponding date last year..	5,631,982

Bonds for the week..........	$24,119,060
Same week last year.........	8,201,900
Bonds to date this year......	169,374,760
Corresponding date last year..	71,024,720

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½; at three months, 2¼; at six months, 2½@3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

The Progress of American Mining —Its Great Extent and Promising Outlook.

The mining industry in the United States, speaking generally, is in very prosperous condition.

The most important point with regard to the precious metals has been the steady increase in the production of gold. This has been going on for several years past, as the figures show. The production in 1894 amounted to $39,761,205, in 1895 to $46,830,200, in 1896 to $52,886,200, and in 1897 to $55,500,000. This increase was not due so much to the discovery of new districts or to the opening of new mines as to the improvement in methods of mining and in processes for the recovery of gold from the ores. In consequence of this improvement a number of mines which were abandoned years ago as unprofitable have been reopened and are now worked with excellent results. This has been the case especially in California, where a great many properties that have been idle for years are now worked and are paying well.

The most prominent gold-producing districts that have been opened in the United States in recent years are the Cripple Creek in Colorado and the Randsburg in Southern California, but the latter district is not by any means fully developed yet. The introduction of the cyanide and chlorination processes for obtaining gold values from ores and improvements in machinery and treatment have permitted the working of many mines which would not give up their gold to the simple processes of amalgamation which were common in the earlier years of gold mining in this country. The placer mines of California have not yielded very largely since the stoppage of hydraulic mining, but quite a number of them are being reopened on a moderate scale under the workings of the present law. For a number of years past the proportion of gold obtained from the working of quartz mines has been increasing, and that obtained from placers has been diminishing.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable developments of recent years has been the increase of the gold production in Colorado, which was formerly considered as a silver-mining State. Colorado is now very close to California as a gold producer, and its people claim that in another year they will surpass California. This increase in Colorado is due to the Cripple Creek district and to the discovery of gold mines at Leadville, to the increased and closer working in the old mining regions of Gilpin County and Clear Creek, and to the fact that a number of mines in the State have shown greater gold values with increasing depth, so that in several cases where the large values were originally in silver they are now in gold.

Better Mining Methods.

In the northern tier of States, Montana and Idaho, and to a less degree in Oregon and Washington, there has been very considerable improvement in gold mining in the last year. Gold mining properties are attracting a great deal of attention, new mines are being opened, and, as in California, improved methods and processes are being taken up, and there is every reason to expect a continued increase in the production from those States.

The latest development which is attracting attention in the way of gold mining is the dredging of river beds for gold. There are a number of districts where the banks and bars were worked in the old placer mining days where it is now being proved that it would pay to work the whole bed of the stream. This method of mining was almost unknown in the United States until within quite a recent period. The only place where it had been carried on to any extent was in the Georgia gold fields. River-bed dredging reached its highest development in New Zealand. It was begun about three years ago on the Snake River in Idaho, and success there led to its adoption in other places. The most important work of this kind now going on is on the Snake and Salmon Rivers in Idaho, and near Bannack in Montana. Within a few months dredgers have been put in the Yuba River in California, and their use will probably extend, as it is found that with them a profit can be made, even where the proportion of gold contained in the gravel is very low.

Upon the whole, the gold-mining industry is in a very satisfactory condition and is becoming every year more and more a regular business which is carried on on business principles. It is not likely, however, as long as human nature is what it is now that the speculative interest will ever be entirely absent from gold mining, because men will work at a gold mine in the hope of making an extraordinary profit long after they would have abandoned the search for any other metal.

The Klondike Region.

The discoveries in the Klondike are, upon the whole, likely to benefit gold mining in the United States by drawing increased attention to them. The people who are rushing to the Klondike, or have tried to go there, include a floating element from the older mining districts, the men who are prospectors and who are never long easy in one place, the adventurers, and the least valuable element of the mining regions.

The best miners and best workers are not going to the Klondike, because they are already doing pretty well at home, and most of them know what they can expect there. The greatest part of the rush to the Klondike will be from the East and the Middle States—by men who know nothing about mining. Most of these people will be glad to get out again as soon as they possibly can. It is not unlikely that a good many of them will stay in the Northwest and add to the population of that region.

So far as the Yukon country itself is concerned, we have the opinion of people who know that country thoroughly and have passed years there, that while there is probably a large amount of gold in the country, it is going to cost a good deal more than its value to get it out. Moreover, there is no prospect of improvement in the conditions, because it is impossible for that country ever to become settled, as California and other States did, and impossible for it to furnish supplies for any considerable population. The cost of mining away from the seacoast will always be so high as to keep any but the richest mines from paying.

The gold which has been taken out from the Klondike so far, which has caused so much excitement, is very trifling in amount compared with what was yielded by the old California placers, by the Boisé basin in Idaho, the Bannack and Virginia City placers in Montana, the Cariboo and the Frazer in British Columbia.

Silver Mining.

Silver mining in the United States has not decreased as much as most people are inclined to believe. The production still remains very large. In 1897 the quantity produced from ores mined in the United States was 56,117,000 ounces, in 1896 it was 58,489,000 ounces, in 1895 46,331,000 ounces, in 1894 49,847,000 ounces, and in 1893 60,500,000 ounces. The production has therefore increased over the depression which followed the great fall in silver in 1893. The greater part of the silver mines in this country have continued running, although their profits have been, of course, very much diminished by the fall in the value of the metal.

A very large part of the silver, however, is produced in connection with other metals. Thus the Anaconda, which is generally known as a copper mine, is at the same time the largest producer of silver in the United States, and a very considerable proportion of our lead supply is obtained from mines which produce silver also. The fall in the price of silver in the latter half of 1897 had some depressing effect, and two important mines—the Ontario and the Daly in Utah—have been closed down in consequence, but no others have followed this example.

To the silver lead mines, however, the rise in the price of lead has more than compensated for the fall in silver. With silver, as with gold, there has been a continuous reduction in the cost of obtaining the metal, due to improvement in processes and better methods of handling the ore. This and the competition among the smelters have resulted in a material decrease in treatment charges on the large proportion of the silver ores which are treated by smelting. Recently the smelting companies have made an effort to reduce competition and to come to some sort of an agreement among themselves. This has naturally met with a good deal of opposition from the mine owners, and its success is not yet assured. In Colorado the mine owners of Leadville and other places have gone so far as to organize an association for the purpose of watching, and, if necessary, antagonizing, the smelting interests.

Production of Copper.

In the mining of other metals there has been no interruption in the progress made in the United States.

This country now furnishes considerably over one-half of the copper supply of the world, and the different industries employing copper in Europe are very largely dependent on the metal from our mines. The total production of copper from all countries in 1897 was approximately 395,000 tons. The production in the United States for that year was 217,000 tons. Out of this enormous quantity of metal we exported 128,850 tons, or about 60 per cent. of our production.

The demand for copper in Europe last year was very large. There was a general activity in business, and especially in the industries consuming this metal. The various developments of electricity, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of war material of different kinds all absorb very large quantities of copper. Notwithstanding the gain in our own production, which was 12,200 tons greater than in 1896, the commercial supplies abroad gradually decreased all through the year, and the price gradually improved.

The average price in 1897 was about 11¼ cents in New York, which is the highest figure shown for several years, and quite sufficient to give a satisfactory profit to most of our producing mines.

At the great centres of copper production in this country—in Montana, in Michigan, and in Arizona—the mines are all busy and as a rule are doing well, and new districts are being opened up from time to time. The great Butte district in Montana has not yet reached its capacity for production by any means, and has large reserves almost untouched. Perhaps the most promising new districts are in Nevada and in the Seven Devils in Idaho, but both of these need a good deal of development yet to prove their real value.

The Lead Output.

The lead production in the United States reached a total of about 194,000 tons in 1897, or nearly 20,000 tons more than in 1896. This increase was accounted for to a great extent by the high prices of the metal most of the year.

A large part of this lead is produced, as already said, in connection with silver, the silver lead coming chiefly from Leadville and other districts in Colorado, from the Coeur d'Alene in Idaho, and from some sections of Montana. The important lead districts which do not produce silver are in Southeastern Missouri, where the ores produce lead only, and in Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas, where the lead is found in connection with zinc ores.

Besides the lead which is produced from ores in this country, a great deal is made here from foreign ores and bullion, some coming from British Columbia, but a very much larger quantity from Mexico.

Spelter Mining Progress.

In spelter or zinc our production is also steadily increasing, and in 1897 it made a considerable jump, reaching 100,000 tons, compared with about 78,000 tons in 1896. A large part of the increase was exported, about 15,000 tons of spelter having been sent abroad during 1897. The uses of the metal are gradually increasing in this country, though not as fast as they are in Europe, and the producers were last year obliged to look for a foreign market. The greater part of the increase came from the Southwest Missouri region, which is the most important zinc-producing district in this country.

Besides the more important metals which have been mentioned, there are a great number of mining industries of less importance, which in the aggregate add yearly very largely to our production. It is hard for any one who has not made a study of the subject to realize the extent and variety of the mineral production of the United States.

The Outlook.

The prospects are for a continued growth of the mining industry in the United States on all the important lines of production. Our resources are as yet only partially developed, and we are able to compete with other countries because we have abundant supplies of ores and fuel; and especially because the admirable work done by our mining engineers and metallurgists has enabled us to reduce the costs of production in almost every case to a very low point. The use of machinery and improved methods more than counterbalances the higher wages usually paid here. Foreigners are beginning to recognize this fact, and we find that at the present time the most important mines in South Africa, though owned entirely by European capital, are managed by Americans. A very large part of the base bullion, the copper and nickel matter of the Mexican and Canadian mines, comes to this country to be refined, because it is treated here better and more cheaply than anywhere else.

There is every reason to look for a steady increase in production and a larger return to the owners of mines, and to believe that the value of our mineral production, which reached the great sum of $762,000,000 in 1897, has not attained anything approaching the possible maximum.

FREDERICK HOBART.

Some Independent Notions of a Stock Exchange Observer.

Few matters of current business interest in Wall Street are more interesting than the development which has been steadily going on in what is known as the outside security market. The brokers who devote themselves to it have grown from a trifling number to a group of large proportions.

Headquarters are on the curb, but stock exchanges made there are not lacking in legitimacy. As a rule, the average outside commission broker is possessed of relatively small capital, but he is jealous of his financial credit, and contracts made on the curb are as binding—are as sacredly lived up to—as are average trades on the Stock Exchange; and that is top-notch praise.

⁂

Recently there has been a notable infusion into curb business of direct representation from Stock Exchange houses. For a long time something like half a dozen such firms have been so represented, but within a little while there have been large additions to the list, till now perhaps half the "crowd" is composed of brokers having direct Stock Exchange connections.

This discloses two interesting phases of the outside business. One is that it is of consequence enough to command most important attention even in the highest investment circles, and the other is that it is bound to stay—as it began and as it has prospered—still "outside."

⁂

It is not merely cheap stocks that are traded on by this independent group. Standard Oil stock, for example, is listed on the Stock Exchange, but where one Stock Exchange trade is made in it a hundred are made on the curb. There is the established market for five out of six of the traction stocks, and so also is it with gas shares. New stocks drift naturally there. Glucose has had all its ups and downs as an outsider, and Malt Trust shares have had their see-saw similarly.

⁂

Important banking houses here have been heavy buyers of American railroad bonds during the last few days for the account of Paris. Jewish funds on a large scale come this way.

⁂

It begins to look as if this Spring's election on the Stock Exchange might be something more than the usual perfunctory performance. Plans for an independent ticket are already being canvassed.

CASIMIR JONES.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 19, 1898.

Range for Year 1898.		Closing Sat., Feb. 19.		Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending Feb. 19, 2,258,881.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Week Ending Feb. 19.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End. Feb. 19, 1898.
Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Ask'd.				Date.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.		
*125 Feb. 10.	109 Feb. 15.	121	125	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	2	100	121	100	121	150	1,967
20½ Jan. 10.	20 Jan. 25.	19¾	20	−1	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	....	..	20¾	20¾	20	20	...	1,105
77⅛ Feb. 1.	74¼ Feb. 18.	73½	74	−2⅜	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	74½	74¾	74¼	74¼	64	702
130 Feb. 14.	117½ Jan. 3.	125	130	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	130	130	126	126	111½	751
9½ Jan. 28.	6⅞ Jan. 20.	8½	8¾	−⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000	....	..	8⅝	8⅝	8	8½	13⅝	8,414
*23⅝ Feb. 7.	16 Jan. 3.	20½	20⅞	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	7,000,000	....	..	21	21	20½	20¾	32	241
145 Jan. 7.	129⅜ Feb. 19.	129	129¼	−10⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3	139¾	139¾	129⅜	129	118⅞	236,818
116 Jan. 6.	112 Jan. 15.	111⅞	113	−⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	113	113⅝	112	112½	102½	1,878
*93 Feb. 11.	*90 Jan. 3.	91	93	..	American Tel. & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1¼	91⅞	93	91	92	...	108
92¾ Feb. 11.	83¾ Jan. 24.	91½	92	−½	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	91½	92¾	90⅝	91¼	72¾	53,235
118½ Feb. 18.	*112 Jan. 26.	117	120	+1	American Tobacco pf.	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	118	118½	118	118½	101	459
40¼ Feb. 7.	34 Jan. 4.	37	38	−2	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	....	..	39¾	39¾	37⅞	37⅞	25¾	1,072
13⅝ Feb. 7.	12⅛ Feb. 19.	12⅛	12¾	−1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	....	..	13	13½	12⅛	12⅛	12	6,328
33⅝ Feb. 8.	28⅝ Jan. 24.	29⅜	29⅞	−2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	119,657,300	....	..	32	32	29⅝	29⅝	28	41,186
19 Feb. 8.	12⅝ Jan. 25.	16⅝	17⅛	−⅞	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	17½	17½	16	16⅝	15¾	6,916
7⅞ Feb. 8.	5⅞ Jan. 19.	6⅜	6⅞	−⅞	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	....	..	7⅝	7⅝	6½	6⅝	...	1,177
8⅝ Jan. 21.	8⅜ Feb. 16.	8⅜	8½	−⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	....	..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8½	11	11,235
45⅞ Feb. 18.	35⅝ Jan. 5.	42	42½	+1⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	....	..	41⅞	43⅞	40	42½	21	97,670
125 Jan. 24.	119 Jan. 8.	120½	121½	−1⅝	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	122	122	120½	120½	89¾	878
6½ Jan. 3.	4 Feb. 15.	4	4½	−½	Brunswick Co., 2d in. pd.	5,000,000	....	..	4	4	4	4	...	450
30½ Jan. 6.	28 Jan. 20.	29	30½	−1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	..	29	29	29	29	...	400
57⅝ Feb. 5.	51½ Jan. 3.	51½	52	−4½	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	55⅝	55⅝	51½	51½	44¾	7,385
90½ Jan. 20.	81½ Feb. 19.	81½	81⅝	−7⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	87⅞	88⅞	81⅝	81⅝	...	8,072
*14½ Feb. 4.	11⅝ Jan. 4.	13	14	..	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	14	14	14	14	11¼	100
24½ Feb. 1.	21 Jan. 24.	21⅞	22	−1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500	....	..	23⅝	23⅞	22	22	17	22,569
166½ Jan. 5.	*163½ Feb. 11.	165	...	+2½	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Dec. 1, '97.	1¾	166	166	166	166	163½	127
103⅞ Feb. 11.	97 Jan. 24.	99⅝	99⅞	−1⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Dec. 15, '97.	1	102½	102⅞	99½	99⅝	74¾	193,183
118½ Feb. 1.	102 Jan. 7.	109	110	−1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	4,830,700	Jan. 3, '98.	1½	110	110	110	110	...	100
16¾ Jan. 8.	12⅜ Feb. 19.	12½	12⅝	−⅜	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245	....	..	13⅝	13½	12⅛	12⅝	...	11,537
38¾ Jan. 28.	30⅝ Feb. 19.	...	33	−2⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,157,000	....	..	33½	33	30½	30½	...	300
25¾ Jan. 14.	22½ Feb. 16.	20	24¾	..	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,444,190	....	..	22½	22½	22½	22½	...	100
10¾ Jan. 14.	8½ Jan. 5.	8½	9	−½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	....	..	9	9	9	9	...	155
33½ Jan. 22.	29¾ Feb. 19.	29	30	−2⅝	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	8,883,750	....	..	32¾	32¾	29¾	29¾	...	1,909
97⅞ Jan. 12.	92⅞ Jan. 4.	94⅝	94¾	−1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	96	96	93½	94½	75⅝	180,613
149½ Feb. 16.	142½ Jan. 3.	148	149	+1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	147½	149½	147½	148¾	133	2,884
130½ Feb. 11.	119½ Jan. 4.	125⅛	126	−3⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	39,086,383	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	129½	129½	125⅝	125½	104½	24,837
174 Feb. 19.	163 Jan. 3.	173	175	+8	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,336,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	174	174	174	174	155	156
94½ Jan. 28.	87½ Jan. 24.	90⅝	91	−1⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	92⅝	92¾	90	90⅝	66⅝	57,274
9½ Feb. 5.	4½ Jan. 3.	8½	8¾	−⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	18,000,000	....	..	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅝	...	2,104
33 Feb. 5.	22½ Jan. 3.	29½	30¼	−⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf.	17,000,000	....	..	30½	30½	29¼	29½	...	3,434
38¾ Jan. 31.	33¾ Jan. 24.	34	34½	−2½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '93.	1½	36¼	36¼	34	34	27	6,931
87 Feb. 4.	80 Jan. 7.	80	82	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¼	80	80	80	80	...	175
19¼ Jan. 12.	15¾ Jan. 5.	15⅛	15¾	−½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	..	16	16⅜	15¼	16⅜	...	8,190
50½ Feb. 9.	48 Jan. 6.	48	50	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1	49⅜	49⅜	49	49⅜	40	350
26⅝ Jan. 11.	21 Feb. 19.	21	24	−1¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	....	..	23⅜	23⅜	21	22	20½	1,560
7½ Jan. 13.	6 Jan. 3.	6¼	7	−⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd.	47,000,000	....	..	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	4½	640
8¼ Feb. 10.	5¼ Jan. 3.	6⅞	7⅛	−⅜	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	11,696,300	....	..	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	4¾	1,600
27½ Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	20	26	..	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	27	27	25½	25½	...	30
*45 Feb. 14.	*45 Feb. 14.	40	...	..	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	45	45	45	45	...	50
195¼ Jan. 25.	176 Jan. 3.	189	190	−¾	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2	189	194	188	189½	149	26,897
37⅞ Jan. 24.	30 Jan. 12.	32½	33	−2	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	34½	34½	32½	32⅞	...	962
91 Feb. 15.	85 Jan. 7.	88½	89½	+2½	Consolidated Ice pf.	8,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	90	91	90	91	...	430
114½ Feb. 3.	110 Feb. 16.	111	112	−1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	113	113	110	111	107⅞	3,769
159 Feb. 5.	150¼ Jan. 21.	152	152½	−4½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	156¼	156¼	152	152	153⅞	540
13 Jan. 12.	12 Jan. 12.	12	13½	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	....	..	12⅞	12⅞	12	12	11½	70
52⅝ Feb. 9.	46 Jan. 3.	48¼	48½	−3⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	51½	51½	48⅝	48⅝	40	3,317
15½ Feb. 2.	12 Jan. 24.	13	14½	−½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000	....	..	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	...	300
60⅞ Feb. 14.	53 Feb. 2.	...	...	−⅜	Detroit Gas	4,000,000	....	..	60½	60⅝	60¼	60⅜	24½	820
†135 Jan. 29.	127½ Jan. 3.	134	136	+⅜	**Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	7,988,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	134¾	134¾	133	134⅜	105	520
111 Feb. 8.	*106½ Jan. 22.	107	109	−¼	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	109½	110	109½	109⅝	98	310
16¼ Feb. 4.	14 Jan. 24.	14⅝	14¾	−1½	Erie	100,000,000	....	..	15½	15½	14½	14¾	14⅜	2,640
43⅝ Feb. 11.	37 Jan. 4.	40¼	40⅝	−2⅜	Erie 1st pf.	30,000,000	....	..	42¾	42½	39⅝	40½	33¾	11,630
21½ Feb. 11.	18¾ Jan. 22.	19	20	−2½	Erie 2d pf.	1,600,000	....	..	20	20	19¼	19¼	19⅝	272
25 Jan. 7.	23 Jan. 7.	21	25	−	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., '93.	7½	23	23	23	23	...	120
14½ Feb. 14.	12 Jan. 19.	...	—	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,398,200	....	..	14	14⅛	13⅜	14	...	935
24½ Feb. 16.	19¾ Jan. 24.	...	...	+2½	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	....	..	24½	24½	24	24	...	267
39⅝ Feb. 7.	33½ Jan. 4.	35	35¼	−3⅛	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	37½	38⅝	34½	34⅞	34⅝	21,865
162 Feb. 4.	130 Jan. 12.	155	158	+2	Great Northern pf.	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	154½	158	154½	157	123	830
*31½ Feb. 15.	*30 Jan. 7.	30	40	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	..	31½	31½	31½	31½	...	.....
36⅝ Feb. 15.	28¾ Jan. 13.	32½	32¾	−3⅛	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	....	..	35⅝	36¼	31¼	32½	...	8,210
*46½ Jan. 26.	44 Feb. 1.	44	...	..	Homestake	18,650,600	Jan. 25, '98.	50c	45	45	45	45	...	200
108¼ Jan. 31.	102½ Jan. 5.	103½	103¾	−1⅛	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	105⅛	105⅜	103¼	104	93	8,216
*94 Feb. 2.	*94 Feb. 2.	93	98	..	Illinois Central, leased line	10,000,000	Jan., '98.	2	94	94	94	94	...	5
55¾ Jan. 29.	48 Jan. 6.	50½	51⅛	−5	Illinois Steel Co.	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	52⅜	52⅜	49⅜	50	33	589
9½ Jan. 13.	8¾ Jan. 22.	8½	9	−⅛	Iowa Central	8,457,425	....	..	9	9	8⅜	8⅜	6⅝	455
35 Jan. 8.	32½ Jan. 22.	32	33	+⅛	Iowa Central pf.	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	33	33½	32½	32½	...	452
24½ Feb. 10.	19¾ Jan. 25.	21½	23	−½	**Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf**	19,863,000	....	..	23⅝	23⅝	23	23¼	...	1,500
4½ Feb. 8.	*2½ Jan. 26.	4	5	−	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	...	400
18 Feb. 2.	16 Feb. 19.	16	18	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c	16	16	16	16	...	100
48 Jan. 19.	41½ Feb. 19.	41½	42	−1¾	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	44	44½	41½	41¾	23⅛	4,827
94½ Jan. 14.	*90 Feb. 19.	90	92	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	90	90	90	90	...	3
18⅝ Feb. 1.	16¼ Feb. 17.	16⅝	16¾	−1⅜	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	17	17¼	16¼	16⅛	16	990
76¼ Feb. 8.	70½ Jan. 3.	72¾	73½	−2	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	75⅛	76	72¾	73	66⅝	2,543
194¾ Jan. 29.	170¾ Jan. 4.	192	194	+½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	192	194	190⅝	192	157½	14,894
50 Feb. 9.	40 Jan. 20.	45	50	−3¾	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	48½	49	46	46	47	350
60½ Jan. 31.	54⅝ Jan. 5.	56⅞	57	−2⅞	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	60¼	60⅜	56⅝	56⅞	49	65,570
120¼ Jan. 14.	110 Jan. 10.	113⅝	113⅞	−2¾	**Manhattan Con.**	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	117¼	117⅜	113½	114	87¾	83,485
*51 Feb. 2.	*50 Feb. 18.	45	55	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,885,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	50	50	50	50	...	10
145½ Feb. 10.	145 Feb. 10.	...	...	+⅜	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	5	145½	145½	145¼	145⅜	...	620
171½ Feb. 14.	128½ Jan. 4.	154¾	155	−14	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	170	171½	152½	155	...	96,062
1¼ Feb. 5.	1 Feb. 10.	1	1½	+¼	Mexican National ctfs.	33,350,000	....	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	500
114⅞ Feb. 8.	100 Jan. 4.	110	110½	−3	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	113¼	113⅜	109¼	110	90	10,040
30⅞ Feb. 15.	25 Jan. 5.	27	28	+1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	..	26⅞	30⅞	26⅞	27½	...	15,970
88¾ Feb. 15.	85½ Jan. 13.	87	89	+½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	87	88⅜	87	87	78	700
59¾ Feb 15.	53½ Jan. 24.	56½	59	+½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	56	59¾	56	57	46¼	4,300
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	59½	61½	−4½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	65	65	59½	59½	42¼	6,970
14¼ Jan. 26.	12¼ Jan. 5.	12⅝	12⅞	−⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	....	..	13	13¼	12½	12½	13	4,080
41 Jan. 28.	33½ Jan. 5.	36¾	37¼	−1⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000	....	..	37¾	39½	36⅜	36⅜	30½	28,864
35⅝ Jan. 28.	30¼ Feb. 19.	30¾	31	−2⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	33⅛	33½	30¼	31	20¼	19,265
32½ Feb. 7.	28¾ Jan. 18.	30½	32	−1	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	....	..	31½	32	31	31	...	985
37⅞ Jan. 7.	34 Jan. 24.	34¼	34¾	−½	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	34¾	35⅞	34	34¼	22	3,719
109½ Feb. 10.	106 Jan. 3.	108½	109¼	−½	National Lead Co. pf.	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	109	109¼	108½	108½	91⅜	1,178
19 Jan. 14	17 Jan. 4.	17	19	−½	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	18	18	17½	17½	...	400
*81 Jan. 24	75 Jan. 13.	75	80	+½	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	Nov. 1, '97.	2	75½	75½	75½	75½	52½	100
8¼ Feb. 7.	7 Jan. 5.	7½	8½	+⅛	New Central Coal	5,000 000	....	..	8	8	8	8	...	400
98½ Jan. 8.	91¼ Jan. 24.	95	95¼	−⅛	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	96	97	94½	95⅜	96¾	8,128
26 Jan. 24.	23 Jan. 6.	...	...	..	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	23	23	23	23	...	150
119¾ Jan. 28.	105⅜ Jan. 3.	115⅞	116	−2⅛	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	118	118⅝	115½	115⅞	93	98,562
*195½ Feb. 2.	184 Jan. 4.	193	195½	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	194¾	194¾	194¾	194¾	174	243
15⅝ Jan. 31.	13 Jan. 3.	13	14	−1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	..	14	14	14	14	11¼	100
76 Jan. 31.	*67 Jan. 22.	70	76	..	New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mch. 2, '96.	5	73	73	73	73	...	102
*123¾ Feb. 16.	121 Jan. 4.	...	...	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan, '98.	1¼	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	...	90
18 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 3.	14¼	14½	−⅝	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	....	..	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	9	735
38 Feb. 11.	23 Jan. 10.	34½	35	−2½	New York, Sus. & Western pf.	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	37	37	34½	34½	24¾	1,632
17 Feb. 7.	14¼ Jan. 26.	15	16¼	−⅛	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	....	..	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	...	461
56¼ Feb. 7.	46 Jan. 24.	50	51	−⅛	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1	54¾	54¾	49½	50⅞	17	27,349
6⅝ Feb. 17.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5½	5¾	+⅛	North American	39,733,600	....	..	5¼	6⅝	5⅛	5⅝	4⅛	20,029
28⅝ Jan. 31.	20¼ Jan. 4.	24½	24⅝	−2⅞	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	....	..	26⅞	26⅞	23⅞	24⅛	14½	45,980
69 Jan. 31.	58 Jan. 5.	63⅜	63½	−3⅜	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	66¾	67	63⅛	63½	38	85,536
18⅞ Feb. 2.	15⅜ Jan. 3.	16⅝	16⅞	−1¼	**Ontario & Western**	58,118,982	....	..	17½	17½	16⅝	16⅛	14½	8,695
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	29	30	+¾	Oregon Improvement, 5th in. pd	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	28	29⅞	28	29¼	...	3,145
54¼ Feb. 1.	35½ Jan. 7.	51	52	−1¼	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	....	..	51⅝	53	50½	50½	...	4,415
72½ Jan. 20.	68 Jan. 3.	71	72	−½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf.	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	71½	72½	71	71	42½	2,120
33⅝ Feb. 17.	19⅜ Jan. 3.	29½	30	+4⅞	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600	....	..	24½	33⅝	24½	29⅝	...	19,043
32⅜ Feb. 4.	29¾ Jan. 3.	30½	30¾	−1½	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	32	32¼	30⅛	30½	25	8,505
120⅝ Feb. 7.	114 Jan. 22.	116¾	116⅞	−2½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97	2½	119¼	119¼	116¼	116¾	...	29,024
99½ Feb. 11.	93¼ Feb. 19.	93⅝	94	−4	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 24, '97	1½	98	98½	93¼	93¾	...	47,786
1½ Feb. 11.	⅞ Jan. 7.	1	1½	−⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	....	..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...	333
46¼ Feb. 7.	38⅞ Jan. 5.	44	45	−½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,354,827	....	..	44¾	45¼	43⅞	45	13	3,200
71 Feb. 7.	64½ Jan. 18.	67	70½	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	70	71	69¾	70	...	2,366
189¾ Feb. 11.	173 Jan. 4.	183	184	−3½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	186	187¼	182½	183½	156	6,150
23⅝ Jan. 6.	20¼ Feb. 19.	20⅜	20½	−1⅛	**Reading**	69,900,000	....	..	21⅞	21⅞	20¼	20⅜	...	13,645
54⅛ Feb. 3.	48⅝ Feb. 19.	48⅝	49	−2¾	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	....	..	51¼	51½	48⅝	48⅝	...	16,790
29 Jan. 6.	25¾ Feb. 16.	25¼	26	−1⅛	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	....	..	27½	27½	25¾	26⅜	...	3,670
*184 Feb. 15.	182 Jan. 26.	183½	...	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., '98.	4	184	184	184	184	...	10
61¼ Jan. 8.	*56 Feb. 4.	58	60	−1½	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,500,000	Feb., '98.	1¾	59	59½	59½	59½	...	160
*123 Jan. 4.	*120½ Feb. 14.	122	124	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	120½	122	120½	120½	...	60
8¾ Feb. 11.	6⅝ Jan. 28.	7	7⅝	−1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	..	8⅜	8⅜	7¼	7¼	...	650
56 Feb. 10.	47½ Jan. 22.	52	53	−1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	53⅞	53⅞	52	52¼	...	2,998
22⅜ Feb. 10.	16¾ Jan. 25.	18	18½	−3½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,430,000	....	..	20¾	20¾	18	18	...	610
7¾ Jan. 8.	6⅞ Jan. 24.	7	7¼	−¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	....	..	7⅝	7½	6⅞	6⅞	5⅛	1,605
58½ Feb. 7.	53½ Jan. 24.	56¼	57	−1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	57⅞	58⅛	56	56¼	39½	4,180
28 Feb. 8.	25 Jan. 19.	26¼	27	−⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	16,000,000	....	..	27⅜	27⅜	26	26¼	14¾	4,975
5 Feb. 2.	3¾ Jan. 24.	4	4⅜	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	..	4	4¼	4	4¼	3⅝	776
11 Jan. 27.	9 Jan. 24.	9½	10½	−¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	....	..	10	10	9⅝	9¾	10⅝	608
*88 Feb. 15.	*81½ Jan. 20.	...	82	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,792,686	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	87½	87½	87½	87½	...	150
79 Feb. 11.	72 Jan. 24.	74	75½	−3⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 20, '97.	2	78½	78½	75	75	49	11,845
100 Feb. 17.	100 Feb. 17.	...	...	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Oct., '97.	2½	100	100	100	100	...	160
22 Jan. 12.	19½ Feb. 17.	19½	20¼	−⅜	Southern Pacific	70,006,100	....	..	20½	20½	19¼	19⅝	15	1,300
9⅞ Feb. 10.	8½ Jan. 24.	8¾	9	−¾	Southern Railway	120,000,000	....	..	9¾	9⅞	8⅞	9	9	4,808
33¼ Feb. 11.	29¾ Jan. 4.	30	30¼	−2⅝	Southern Railway pf.	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	32⅞	32⅞	30	30	28⅛	19,047
5⅝ Feb. 16.	3¼ Jan. 3.	4¾	5	+¾	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	..	4	5⅝	4	4⅞	9⅝	4,103
28½ Jan. 11.	22⅞ Feb. 19.	22¾	23	−2⅝	**Tenn. Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	25¾	25¾	22⅞	22⅞	27	11,350
12⅝ Feb. 15.	10⅝ Jan. 5.	12	12¼	−⅛	Texas Pacific	38,710,900	....	..	12	12⅝	11⅞	12	9⅝	15,130
194½ Feb. 17.	164 Jan. 5.	185	186	+2	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Nov. 29, '97.	2	191	194½	186	186	...	7,378
20 Feb. 14.	16½ Jan. 12.	...	22	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	..	19¼	20	19¼	20	...	1,453
36½ Feb. 2.	25½ Jan. 3.	32	32⅛	−2	**Union Pacific**, all in. pd	60,868,500	Apl. 1, '84.	3½	34⅞	34⅞	31⅜	32	...	78,477
63⅜ Feb. 2.	58½ Feb. 19.	58½	58¾	−2⅞	Union Pacific pf.	....	....	..	62⅛	62⅛	58½	58⅝	...	145,873
10¼ Feb. 18.	6¾ Jan. 5.	9⅛	9½	+⅞	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, t. r.	29,380,182	....	..	8⅜	10¼	8⅛	9¼	...	24,490
*45 Feb. 9.	40 Jan. 5.	41	45	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	43	43	43	43	37	183
7¾ Feb. 7.	6¾ Jan. 13.	6¾	7	−⅜	United States Leather	61,509,900	....	..	7⅜	7⅜	7	7	8⅛	720
67 Jan. 31.	63 Jan. 24.	62¾	63¼	−3	United States Leather pf.	60,909,900	Jan. 3, '98.	1	66¼	66⅞	63	63	57½	10,735
21⅞ Feb. 15.	15 Jan. 8.	19	20	−½	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	20	21⅞	18⅞	19⅛	21¼	21,032
74⅜ Feb. 15.	63½ Jan. 11.	71	71½	+¼	United States Rubber pf.	19,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	71½	74⅜	70¾	71¾	71½	10,256
7⅞ Jan. 12.	6¾ Jan. 24.	7	7½	−⅛	**Wabash**	28,000,000	....	..	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	6⅝	255
19⅞ Jan. 13.	17½ Jan. 4.	17½	17¾	−1	Wabash pf.	24,000,000	....	..	19	19	17½	17⅝	15⅞	7,250
*120 Feb. 14.	*113 Jan. 10.	115	120	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	120	120	118	120	99⅛	59
102 Jan. 8.	98 Feb. 18.	...	...	−2	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	99⅞	99⅞	98	98	...	500
8 Jan. 13.	7½ Jan. 5.	7¾	9	..	Western Union Beef	97,370,000	Nov. 23, '97.	2	8	8	8	8	...	100
93⅝ Jan. 10.	89½ Jan. 4.	91⅛	91¼	−1⅛	Western Union Telegraph	13,600,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1¼	92½	92⅞	90⅝	91	82⅝	34,714
3¾ Jan. 11.	2 Jan. 5.	2¾	3	−¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 as. pd.	15,000,000	....	..	2¾	2¾	2⅜	2¾	...	740
16 Jan. 12.	9¾ Jan. 4.	12¼	15	−⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 as. pd.	4,500,000	May 15, '94.	2	13	13½	12⅜	12⅜	...	530

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale at buyer 3 days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 19, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Feb. 19.$24,252,060

BONDS.	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna con. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	77	77	75	75	8
American Tobacco scrip	83	84	82	82	59
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	86¾	86¾	86	86	43
Atchison, Col. & Pac. 1st, tr. r.	86	86	86	86	10
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé general 4s	93⅛	93⅛	92⅝	92⅝	771½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	63¾	64	62	62	2,072
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	97½	98⅜	97½	98	26
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	101	101	101	101	5
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, tr. ctfs.	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	95½	97	95	96	271
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	98	99	98	98½	17
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114½	114	114½	14
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	109	109	107¾	108½	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110¼	111	110¼	111	14
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	42½	42½	42⅛	42⅛	9
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	8
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91	91	90⅞	90⅞	15
Central Railroad & Banking Co. Ga., c. t. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	10
Central Pacific 6s-1898, Series A, B, C, D	103	103	103	103	100
Central of New Jersey consol. 7s, 1899	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	114⅝	114½	114½	34
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	114½	114¾	114½	114¾	11
Central of New Jersey debenture 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	84	84½	83½	83¾	446
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116	117	116	116½	47
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy., Iowa Division 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Chi., Bur. & Qy., Iowa Division 4s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116¼	116¼	116	116	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100	18
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99½	16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	113	113	112½	112½	16
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Chicago, Indiana & Louis, refunding 6s	104⅝	104¾	104	104	24
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 5s	88½	88½	88	88	15
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	87	87	86¼	86½	141
Chi., St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	133	133	133	133	1
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	2
Chicago & Western Indiana genl. 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	8
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	73½	73½	73½	73½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st St. L. Div. 4s	98½	98½	98	98	10
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	6
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	67	68	67	67¼	45
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd.	81	81½	81	81	7
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo gen. 6s	61	61	61	61	2
Columbus & Ninth Av. 1st 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	4
Commercial Cable 4s, registered	104	104	104	104	5
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83	84¼	83	84¼	88
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	4
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	95	95	94¾	94¾	12½
Denver & Rio Grande 1s 7s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	98½	99	98½	99	10
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	101	101½	100	100	51
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106⅝	106¾	106⅝	106¾	40
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	106	106¼	106	106¼	6
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	111½	111½	111	111½	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	115	115	114⅞	114⅞	2
East Tennessee Reorganization lien	100	100	100	100	7
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. 1st 5s	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	11
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Equitable Gas & Fuel of N. Y. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Erie Consolidated 7s	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	7
Erie prior lien 4s	92½	92½	91¼	92	377
Erie general lien 3-4s	74½	74½	73	73	377
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st con. 5s	78	78	77½	77½	8
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	92	92	91½	91½	14
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	12
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	73⅛	74	73	74	84
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	92	92	92	92	2
Galveston, Harris. & San Antonio 2d	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Gal., Harrisburg & San An., Mex. & P. 5s	95	95	94¾	95	31
General Electric debenture 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½	4
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	119½	121	119½	121	15
Hannibal & St. Joseph Consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	5
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	80	80	79¾	79¾	22
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	114½	114½	113½	113½	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102	102	102	102	10
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90	90	88	88	12
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	59½	59½	59½	59½	4
Iowa Central 1st 5s	101½	103½	101½	103	63
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	5
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	81½	81¾	80½	80⅝	145
Kansas City 6s, Denver Division	130½	131	129½	131	17
Kansas Pac. 6s, Den. Div., ex mat. coup.	129½	131¼	129¼	131¼	53
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects.	114½	115⅝	113	113	375
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90½	91	89½	91	323½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63½	64	62½	63¼	317
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	85	85½	84½	85½	105
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	10
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	103	103¾	103	103½	30
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	4
Lake Shore 1st coupon 7s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Lake Shore 2d registered	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Lake Shore 3½s	106	106¼	106	106	39
Lake Shore dividend 7s	106	106	106	106	2
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	112½	112½	111½	111½	8
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	104	104¾	104	104	14
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	102	103½	102	103½	21
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre M. 5s	93	93	93	93	1
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122⅜	122½	122⅜	122½	4
Louisville, Evansville & St. L. consol. 1st 5s	33	33	33	33	5
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	104	105	104	105	19
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119½	120	119½	120	55
Louisville & Nashville, Mobile & Mont. 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gtd. 5s	97	98¼	97	98	240
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	91	91	89½	89½	240
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	5
Louis. & Nash., New O. & Mob. 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	3
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 5s	106	106	105	105	50
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	39
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119½	119½	118¾	118¾	16
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	105	105	105	105	16
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114½	114½	113⅝	113⅞	141
Mexican International consol. 4s	71	72	71	72	105
Michigan Central consol. 7s	114¾	115¼	114¾	115	10
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	7
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	4½
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & W. ext. & imp. 5s	117	117	117	117	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	108	108¼	108	108¼	14
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	99½	99½	98	98	49
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	78¾	79¼	78½	78¾	57
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	71½	71½	68	68	26
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	98½	100½	98½	99½	276
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	80½	80½	79	79	7½
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	10
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	131¼	131¼	131	131	21
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis con. 5s	104½	105	104½	104½	26
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	117½	117½	117½	117½	13
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½	6
New York Central debenture 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	5
New York Central reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	23
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107	106¾	107	18
New York & Northern 1st 5s	126	126	126	126	10
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	107½	108	107½	108	36
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	102	102	101¾	102	76
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	96	96	94	94	16
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108¼	108½	108	108¼	12
New York, Sus. & Western Terminal 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	84	84	82	82	100
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	63	63¼	62½	62¾	579
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	119	119	118¾	119	21
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	118½	119	118½	119	30
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	97½	97⅝	96¾	96¾	424½
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	11
Northern Railway of California 5s	102	102½	102	102½	19
Northwest extended 4s	105	105	105	105	58
Northwest consol. 7s	142½	143½	142½	142½	9
Northwest gold 7s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	2
Northwest gold 7s, registered	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Northwest sinking fund 5s, 1909	102½	102½	102½	102½	8
Ohio & Mississippi 1st S'field Div. 7s	107	107	107	107	5
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	81½	81½	81½	81½	1
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	1
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 5th in. paid	62	62½	61	62	241
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	112½	112¾	112¾	112½	38
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	100½	102	100½	101½	145½
Oregon Short Line In. B. and col. trust	48½	49	48	48	193
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	68	69	67	68¼	123
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96½	97	96	96½	183
Oregon Railway and Navigation 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	12
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	77½	78¼	76½	78	72
Peoria, Decatur & Evans. 1st, Ev. Div. t. r.	96	96	96	96	10
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, series B	113	113	113	113	5
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	84½	85	83	84¾	63
Reading gen. 4s	86	86¼	85	85⅛	765
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	84¾	85	84	84	66
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	125	125	125	125	5
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	105	105	105	105	1
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s, reg.	144¾	145	144¾	145	6
Rio Grande Junction 1st 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	4
Rock Island 6s, registered	131	131	131	131	5
Rock Island 5s, coupon	105⅞	105⅞	105¾	105⅞	888
Rock Island 5s, registered	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	75
Rock Island debenture 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	131
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st 2-3-4s	76	76	76	76	4
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	94¼	94¼	93	93	133
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s, stamped	92½	92½	92½	92½	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st extended 4½s	108	108	107½	107½	6
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	76½	76¾	75½	75½	128
St. L. & S. F., Southwestern Div. 5s	96	96	96	96	5
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class A	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	116	116¼	116	116¼	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	28
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	14
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	30	30	29	29	13
St. Paul consol. 7s	142½	142½	142½	142½	2
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	144	144	144	144	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	117	117	116⅝	116⅝	21
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Mo. River 5s	116¾	116¾	115¾	115¾	3
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific 6s	121	121	121	121	4
St. Paul 1st, Southwest Div. 6s	119¼	119¼	119⅛	119⅛	11
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	106½	106½	106	106¼	15
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A, registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	15
St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minn. Div. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	2
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	98½	99	98½	99	45
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mon. ext. 4s, reg.	96	96	96	96	4
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	61⅞	62¼	61¾	61¾	199
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	87¼	87¼	86	87	16
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	96½	96¾	62
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96¾	97	96½	97	40
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108	108½	108	108½	22
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	102½	104	102½	104	153
Southern Railway 5s	94¼	94½	93½	93½	206
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	12½	16½	12½	14½	199½
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	58	61½	58	61	103
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98½	98½	98¼	98½	35
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	86	86½	86	86½	10
Terminal of St. Louis 1st 4½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Texas & Pacific, East Div. 1st 6s	110	110½	110	110½	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	101½	101½	101	101¼	38
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	34	35	32¾	34½	2,553
Third Avenue 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	7
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104½	16
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r.	88	88	88	88	85
Union Elevated 1st 5s, trust receipts	86¾	86¾	86½	86¾	22
Union Pacific 6s, 1897, ex mat. coupon	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	1
Union Pacific ext. sinking fund 8s, t. r.	133	133	133	133	50
Union Pacific, new 4s	95¼	95¼	94⅛	95	4901½
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	57⅞	58⅞	56	58	970
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado 1st 5s	39	39	38½	38½	5
United N. J. Railroad & Canal 4s	115½	115½	115½	115½	5
United States Leather Company 6s	116	116	115½	115½	19
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Wabash 1st 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅛	109⅝	121
Wabash 2d 5s	82½	82½	81	82	176
West Shore gtd. 4s	110½	110½	110⅛	110¼	107
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	12½
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	54½	54½	54	54⅛	64
Western New York & Penn. income	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	25
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108	108	9
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	101½	101½	101⅛	101⅛	10
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½	48
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	44½	44¾	42¾	43⅛	538

Total sales..$24,119,060

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 19, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	2
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128⅝	128⅝	127¾	127¾	55

Total sales..$57,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 19, 1898.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	90	90	90	6
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	71¼	70¾	70¾	40
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	4½	4½	4½	4½	30

Total sales..$76,000
Grand total..$24,252,060

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	112⅝	Jan. 5	113⅝	Feb. 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	113⅝	Jan. 4	114⅝	Feb. 14
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	127½	Jan. 20	128⅝	Feb. 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	127¾	Feb. 18	127¾	Feb. 18
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	113½	Feb. 1	113⅛	Feb. 7
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾	Jan. 19
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89½	Feb. 5	90	Feb. 14
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	69	Jan. 10	70¾	Feb. 18
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	108¼	Nov. 20	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107⅞	Oct. 9	North Car. 6s, 1919	125	Dec. 20
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1
Alabama, Class C	99	Sept. 27	United States 2s, reg	98¼	Sept. 10

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25
American Exchange	174	Jan. 31	170	Jan. 6	174	Jan. 31
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	230	Feb. 16	230	Feb. 16	230	Feb. 16
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15
Park	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 18	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Central National	162	Nov. 23	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chatham	298	Nov. 19	New York	240	Dec. 3
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Columbia	170	May 10	Republic	150	Aug. 17
Commerce	209	Dec. 7	Seaboard	170	July 19
East River	140	Nov. 26	State of New York	114	Dec. 3
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19			

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Feb. 19, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86¾	Feb 14	82	Jan 5	86	Feb 19	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 8	89¾	Jan 5	92⅝	Feb 19	92½	92¾
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	64½	Feb 10	57⅞	Jan 5	62	Feb 19	62½	62¾
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅝	Jan 7	½	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	88½	Feb., '96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 6s, 1950	98	Feb 16	95	Jan 5	98	Feb 19	97	100
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	112½	Jan 20	118½	Feb 11	118	119
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	103	Feb 9	80	Jan 12	101	Feb 14	100	102
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	78	Dec 16,97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	96½	Feb 15	90	Jan 25	96½	Feb 15	95	98
Do., do., registered	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	....	..	....	102	May 1, 97	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., '95	..	..
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	99	Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47½	Nov., 95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	..	..
Monong. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd, int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	80	No 1, 97	81	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	No 18, 97	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1898	106⅝	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	105½	Jan 31	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	105⅜	Jan 27	107	Feb 18	106½	107½
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13, 97	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	83	Jan 5	87½	Feb 9	86	88
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19,97	..	..
Sea. & B.B. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	Dec 14,97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	83	Jan 6	86¾	Feb 18	86	88
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	94	Jan 4	96	Feb 19	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., '96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	105½	Feb 10	104½	Jan 18	105½	Feb 10	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	126	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	122	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Apr 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., '96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	107½	Jan 20	108½	Feb 18	107¾	108¾
Do., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107⅝	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	..	..
Minn & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109¾	Jan 6	110½	Feb 14	..	111
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	108½	Jan 11	111	Feb 17	110	..
Do., do, registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	93½	Feb 16	93½	Feb 16	93	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	117½	Feb 11	117½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	90⅞	Feb 18	90⅞	Feb 18	90	91½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	41½	Feb 9	42½	Feb 14	41	43
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	13¼	Feb 18	13¼	Feb 18	12¾	14
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7⅝	Feb 10	..	7
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104⅜	Jan 4	104¾	Feb 17	104¾	105½
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113½	Dec 3, 97	113	115
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114½	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	114½	Feb 17	114	114¾
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	110	Jan 6	114½	Feb 14	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	100	Jan 3	103½	Feb 19	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	93	Feb 18	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	115	Jan 25	114	Feb 4	114	Feb 9	114	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102½	Jne 10,97	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. deposit E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 29,97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	..	....	..	....	101¼	Dec 14,97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 27,97	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	101⅜	Jan 12	101¼	Jan 3	101⅜	Jan 12	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 8	100	Jan 6	102½	Feb 18	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	30	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	120	Jan 7	120½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	114	Jan 6	116½	Feb 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	81⅞	Jan 3	83¾	Feb 19	83½	84
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	103⅞	Jan 7	104¾	Feb 9	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	93⅞	Jan 24	93⅞	Jan 24	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99½	Feb 7	99	102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	102	Jan 6	103	Feb 16	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112½	Feb 7	112½	Feb 7	112½	Feb 7	112½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	110⅝	Jan [illegible]	111	Jan 7	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St.L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mar 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., '95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	109¾	Feb 1	109¾	Feb 5	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¼	Feb 4	115¼	Jan 8	116	Feb 18	116	116¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	104½	Feb 4	104¼	Feb 1	104¼	Feb 4	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	106	Jan 3	108½	Feb 11	107½	109
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	110½	Jan 18	111	Feb 15	..	..
Do., Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	102	Jan 7	103⅜	Feb 17	103½	105
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	99⅞	Feb 15	100	Feb 17	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., '96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	98½	Jan 4	99½	Feb 19	99	99¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	91	Jly 10, 97	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	122⅛	Jan 3	123	Feb 14	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116½	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	129	Jan 14	129	Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	108	Feb 17	..	108
Do., do., registered	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	109	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb 16	113½	Feb 16	113½	Feb 16	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1047	89	Feb 10	83	Jan 14	88	Feb 18	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	97	Jan 7	104	Feb 17	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	143	Feb 10	143½	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	144	Feb 16	143½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142½	Feb 10	138	Jan 4	142½	Feb 15	143½	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½	Feb 9	139¼	Jan 5	142½	Feb 9	143½	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	111¼	Sep 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	118¼	Jan 8	121	Feb 8	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130	Feb 3	130	Feb 3	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	119	Jan 5	121	Feb 17	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	115¾	Jan 6	116⅝	Feb 19	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	114½	Jan 5	115¾	Feb 17	114¼	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	110	Jan 17	108	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	117	Dec 28,97	114½	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	114½	Jan 5	115	Feb 17	115	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	114	Jan 11	115	Feb 7	115	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	127	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	July 9, 97	105	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113⅜	Jan 17	112½	Feb 14	112½	Feb 14	112	114
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	104⅜	Jan 10	106¼	Feb 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104⅜	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	122	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	142½	Feb 14	142½	Feb 18	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	116⅛	Jan 6	116½	Feb 15	116¼	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	116	Jan 22	116½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	117½	Jan 19	116¾	Jan 7	117¼	Feb 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	111¼	Jan 5	111½	Feb 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	117⅛	Jan 5	118½	Feb 9	118½	119
Do., registered	118	Jan 18	118	Jan 18	118	Jan 22	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	110	Feb 7	110½	Feb 15	110	111
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108¾	Jly 13, 97	108½	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	105	Feb 15	105	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	No 28, 96	..	..
Des Moines & Minne. 1st 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	..	......	..	97
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101½	Jan 3	102	Jan 31	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	125	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	111	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 4, 97	109¼	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 30,97	109½	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	136½	Jan 6	136½	Jan 15	135	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117	Feb 9	116½	Feb 8	117	Feb 14	..	..
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	131½	Au 30, 97	130½	..
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	..	....	..	....	134	Jly 22, 97	133	..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jly 2, 97	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	134⅛	Dec 18,97	132	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	131	Feb 14	131	Feb 14	..	..
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106⅛	Jan 28	105⅛	Jan 6	105⅞	Feb 19	105¾	105⅞
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 28	105¼	Jan 8	105¾	Feb 15	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	106⅜	Jan 6	107⅝	Feb 18	107¾	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mar 15,97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	106½	Jan 10	109	Feb 17	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Apr 15,97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	136½	Jan 8	137¼	Feb 11	136	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	131¾	Jan 11	133	Feb 18	132½	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	132	Jan 6	132¾	Jan 28	132½	..
North Wisconsin 1st 6s	..	....	..	....	..	......	131½	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	121	Jan 11	122½	Feb 17	121	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s	87½	Feb 7	83½	Jan 4	86¼	Feb 19	86¼	86¾
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	95½	Nov., '96	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mar 18,97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	110¼	Jan 31	111½	Feb 11	110	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105½	Apr., '95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4	70	Jan 25	73½	Feb 15	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	..	....	..	....	84	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	89	Jan 8	90	Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	98½	Feb 14	96½	Jan 13	98	Feb 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 18,97	..	..
Spring & Col. div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., '95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	88½	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	88½	No 23, 97	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	101	Jan 20	102	Feb 11	..	..
Do., con 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	110	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Feb 19,97	..	110
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78⅝	Feb 2	73	Jan 28	78	Feb 18	..	..
Do., income 4s, 1990	..	....	..	....	21	Au 26, 97	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105⅝	Jan 25	105⅝	Jan 25	105⅝	Jan 25	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	135	Jan 5	136	Jan 31	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	128	No 26, 97	..	..
Cin. & Spfd 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	102½	Jan 11	102½	Jan 19	103¼	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120½	July, '96	..	..
Col. Mid Tr. Co. cts. 1st g. 6s, assd., 1936	68	Feb 15	64½	Jan 5	67¼	Feb 17	67	67½
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ast'd, all in. paid	21¼	Jan 7	19½	Jan 7	20½	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $45 paid	82	Feb 10	74	Jan 7	81	Feb 19	79	81½
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., '95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	141½	Jan 31	141½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	106	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	..	....	..	....	112	Dec 10,97	113	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	141	Jan 31	141	Jan 31	141	Jan 31	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, '92	..	..
N. Y., Lack & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 20	138½	Jan 5	137⅞	Jan 20	138	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	147½	Au 31, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	125¼	Feb 11	125¼	Feb 11	124	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	117½	Feb 11	117½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mar 22,97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	144¾	Feb 15	145	Feb 18	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95⅜	Feb 2	89½	Jan 4	94½	Feb 19	94	95
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	110¼	Feb 1	110¼	Feb 16	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	92⅝	Feb 15	..	92½
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	99	Feb 19	97	Jan 6	99	Feb 19	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	106⅜	Feb 10	104	Jan 3	106⅜	Feb 15	105	106½
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	106¼	Feb 18	105	Jan 17	106¼	Feb 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	116	Feb 2	114	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112⅝	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	..	....	..	....	105¾	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	146	Jan 12	147¾	Feb 15	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	..	....	..	....	137½	Dec 20,97	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10, 97	140	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106½	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	112	Jan 6	112½	Feb 17	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., '96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	90⅜	Jan 24	92	Feb 19	91	91¾
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	70	Jan 24	73	Feb 19	73	74
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	116½	Jan 19	117	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	76	Dec 10,97	81¼	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, '93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., '91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb 14	77½	Feb 16	77½	Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	113½	Jan 4	117	Feb 9	116½	118
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 3	89¼	Jan 7	94½	Feb 16	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92¼	Feb 11	83	Jan 5	91½	Feb 18	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, '96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jly 31, 97	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75	Jan 26	70¼	Jan 3	74	Feb 18	..	..
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb 1	54½	Jan 5	59	Feb 9	58½	59½
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92	Feb 15	88¾	Jan 26	92	Feb 17	91	..
Georgia & Ala. Ry. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	103	Au 11, 97	103½	105
Ga., Car & North 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	83	Jun 23, 97	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	49	Jan 27	49	Jan 27	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	5	Jan 18	6½	Jan 31	..	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	114½	Feb 14	113½	Feb 14	113½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	..	....	..	....	101	Nov 4, 97	..	..
Do., registered	102⅛	Jan 29	102⅛	Jan 29	102⅛	Jan 29	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	..	....	..	....	103½	Dec 15,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	101½	Jan 27	102	Feb 15	..	..
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	..	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	105	Jan 28	105	Jan 28	..	..
Do., col tr. g. 4s, L., N.O. & Tex., 1953	..	....	..	....	..	......	101½	102½
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Springfield Div. 6s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	115½	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb 15	123	Jan 19	123¼	Feb 15	122	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118¼	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	103½	Jan 7	104	Feb 7	..	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¼	Jan 13	121¾	Jan 12	123	Feb 18	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb 3	85	Jan 11	88	Feb 18	..	..
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	59½	Feb 14	..	..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	103½	Feb 19	99	Jan 3	103	Feb 19	103½	..
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81¾	Feb 14	78¼	Jan 4	80⅞	Feb 19	..	..
Kings Co. El., Series A, 1st g. 5s, 1925	50	Jan 5	45	Feb 7	46	Feb 10	..	..
Fulton E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	38	Jan 25	37	Jan 29	37	Jan 29	..	..
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117¼	Feb 9	115½	Jan 4	117¼	Feb 16	116	118
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	103½	Jan 10	102	Feb 15	102	Feb 18	102	..
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	..	..
Buffalo & Erie new B, 7s, 1898	102½	Jan 3	102¼	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 7	..	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	120½	Dec 22,97	..	..
Lake Shore div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	106	Jan 14	106	Feb 15	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	109¾	Feb 18	107⅜	Jan 4	109¾	Feb 18	109	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	109½	Feb 9	109½	Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120	Feb 4	119	Jan 6	120	Feb 4	119	..
Do., do., registered	119½	Feb 7	119	Jan 6	119½	Feb 18	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106⅜	Jan 18	104¾	Jan 4	106	Feb 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Jan 13	105	Jan 13	105½	Jan 24	..	..
Kal., Alle. & G. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	..	......	120¼	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	120¼	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104¾	Feb 17	102½	Jan 24	104	Feb 18	..	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	111	Jan 26	111½	Feb 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	..	....	..	....	96¼	Oct 28, 97	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 18	..	..
El., Cor. & Nor. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., g gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L. R. & M. tr. co. cts for 1st g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101⅝	No 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117¾	Jan 17	120	Feb 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Jan 24	85¼	Jan 12	86⅝	Feb 7	88	91
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	89	Jan 18	90	Jan 31	90	..
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	May 25,97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	Dec 15,97	105	106½
Do., 1st 5s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Jly 16, 96	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, tr.r.	33	Feb 18	32	Jan 6	33	Feb 18	33	36
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Aug 21,97	..	..
Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898	105	Feb 18	102¼	Jan 7	105	Feb 18	..	..
Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	122	Feb 17	120⅜	Jan 6	122	Feb 17	123	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 9	116	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120	Feb 10	117	Jan 3	120	Feb 18	119	..
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24, 97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12, 97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., sink. f., (S. & N. Ala.,) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	101¼	Jan 12	104½	Feb 8	104¾	105½
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	85½	Jan 4	89½	Feb 19	89½	90
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	103	Feb 4	105	Feb 18	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	103½	Jan 28	102⅜	Jan 14	103½	Jan 28	105¼	106½
Do., & N. & M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	..	....	..	....	106⅛	Sep 10, 97	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	90	Feb 3	95	Feb 10	..	96
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	98¼	Feb 18	94	Feb 5	98	Feb 18	..	99
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	87	Jan 28	91	Feb 15	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	104	Jan 20,96	..	..

	Range for Year 1898.							
	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 3	97½	Feb 19	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	118⅛	Jan 3	118¾	Feb 19	118½	119½
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	104¼	Jan 7	105	Feb 19	..	..
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	113½	Jan 3	113⅞	Feb 18	113½	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	121¼	Feb 9	122½	Feb 17	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	121½	Jan 3	121¾	Feb 19	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	121⅜	Jan 7	122½	Feb 16	122	122½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	69	Mar 10,97	..	..
Do., 1st con g. 4s, 1977	72	Feb 19	70⅝	Feb 10	72	Feb 19	71	71½
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	114½	Feb 9	115	Feb 18	114¾	115⅜
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 10	106⅝	Feb 17	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	105½	Jne 4, 97	..	..
Do., registered	108	Jan 7	108	Jan 7	108	Jan 7	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22, 97	142	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 7	108⅛	Feb 15	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	122½	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	85⅞	Jan 4	91	Feb 19	90	90¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	62½	Feb 14	63¼	Feb 19	63	64
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942	85½	Feb 18	81½	Jan 3	85½	Feb 18	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	73	Jan 24	71	Jan 4	72	Feb 4	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	84¼	Feb 18	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	94	Jan 5	98	Feb 19	97½	99
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100⅛	Feb 15	94	Jan 3	99½	Feb 19	99	100
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	109	Jan 29	108	109½
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	78¾	Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	65	Jan 19	68	Feb 19	67	70
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	104¼	Feb 2	104¼	Feb 2	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½	Feb 19	..	108
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	..	......	105	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	106¾	Jan 3	108	Feb 8	101	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s,1931	94⅞	Feb 9	88	Jan 3	93	Feb 19	92¾	93¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92½	Feb 15	87	Jan 11	92½	Feb 15	92¾	93¼
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	121	Jan 5	123	Feb 7	..	123½
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	77	Jan 5	79	Feb 19	78	80
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	131	Jan 28	131¼	Feb 15	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	Dec 17.97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	103	Jan 6	104½	Feb 17	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	116	Jan 11	116⅞	Feb 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	116½	Jan 19	117¼	Feb 14	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	111⅝	Feb 15	110½	Jan 11	111⅝	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	110¼	Jan 5	111½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108¾	Feb 19	108¾	Feb 19	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	103¾	Jan 19	105	Feb 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certfs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	103½	Jan 3	105	Feb 8	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	109	Jan 4	110¼	Feb 19	110¼	110½
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	108½	Jan 5	109¾	Feb 15	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	109½	Feb 3	109½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛	Jan. 27	109⅛	Jan 27	109⅛	Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7, 97	103	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s,1922	123	Jan 24	121¾	Jan 10	122½	Feb 5	..	..
R., W. & Og. Ter.R.1st gtd.5s,1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14, 97	105½	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	106⅝	Jan 3	107	Feb 18	106¾	107½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	Nov 4, 97	..	..
N.Y.,N.H. & H.1st registered 4s,1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	149¾	Jan 25	..	..
Do., do., small certfs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jne 16,97	122	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	112	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅛	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 25	108	Feb 17	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	97⅛	Jan 7	102	Feb 18	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	108⅝	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	108½	Feb 16	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	91	Feb 4	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	87	Jan 6	94	Feb 19	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110¾	Feb 2	111½	Feb 16	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅛	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	101⅛	Feb 18	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	121	Feb 16	120½	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	116	Jan 3	119	Feb 17	118¾	119½
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	116⅝	Jan 17	119	Feb 17	118¾	119½
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128	Dec 8, 97	128	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	Nov 3, 97	125	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97⅜	Feb 11	95	Jan 3	96⅞	Feb 19	97	97¼
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	95⅛	Jan 3	97¼	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	60¾	Jan 4	62¼	Feb 19	62½	62⅝
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107¾	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	107⅝	Feb 19	107½	108
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 26, 97	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	124½	Feb 7	125½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	120¾	Dec 7, 97	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	83½	Jan 7	87	Feb 19	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	79	Jan 4	82	Feb 19	..	..
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	Dec 16,97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	83	Jan 18	80	Jan 13	81½	Feb 18	83	85
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs	14¾	Jan 20	14½	Jan 22	14½	Jan 22	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	78½	Feb 1	78½	Feb 19	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21, 97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112¾	Feb 8	103¼	Jan 5	112¼	Feb 19	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62½	Feb 15	52½	Jan 17	62	Feb 18	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24, 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	96½	Jan 3	101⅝	Feb 19	101½	102¼
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	68¼	Feb 18	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49	Feb 1	39	Jan 4	46	Feb 19	46½	47½
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112⅜	Jan 3	114	Feb 16	..	114
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	93⅝	Jan 4	96½	Feb 19	96⅜	96⅝
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	124	Jan 3	124¼	Feb 11	124¼	125¼
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. g'td. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	113	Jan 20	113½	Jan 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	Dec 21,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111⅜	Jan 4	113	Feb 11	111	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	113	Feb 14	111	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17, 97	111	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	111	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	111¼	July 2, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Apr 28,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s,1900	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	..	103
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	100	No 25, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27 96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s,1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	99½	Jan 24	99½	Jan 24	99½	Jan 24	100	..
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certfs.	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	95	97
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	14½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s,1921	..	....	..	....	112½	Mar 8, 97	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	..	....	..	....	85	No 24, 97	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	108¾	Jan 3	109	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	84¾	Feb 19	84½	85
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	33½	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	83¾	Jan 24	85⅝	Feb 19	85	85⅝
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85¾	Feb 5	81½	Jan 8	84	Feb 18	84	84½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94½	Feb 16	92½	Feb 2	94¾	Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	78	Feb 18	70	Jan 5	78	Feb 18	75	78½
St. L. A. & T.H. 1st & ter.g.5s,1914	..	....	..	....	105	Dec 28,97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	Jan 22,96	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 1, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	72½	Feb., 93	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	116	Feb 11	116¼	Feb 15	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116½	Feb 17	115	Jan 6	116½	Feb 17	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115¾	Feb 10	115	Jan 6	115¾	Feb 16	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113½	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾	Feb 5	116¼	Jan 25	119½	Feb 17	118½	119½
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105¼	Feb 8	103¼	Jan 3	104¾	Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	97¼	Feb 15	93	Jan 7	97¼	Feb 15	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Feb 7	74	Jan 7	75½	Feb 18	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	94	Jan 28	96	Feb 15	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	72	Jan 4	76⅛	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30	Feb 3	27⅝	Jan 14	29½	Feb 17	..	..
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	114	Aug., 94	115	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 16	109	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122⅜	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	121¾	Jan 10	122	Feb 7	121⅛	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	128½	Jan 18	128	Jan 5	128	Jan 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	108¼	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	Mar 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	99	Feb 18	94½	Jan 10	99	Feb 19	99	100
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127¼	Feb 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109	Feb 9	108	Jan 14	109	Feb 10	..	..
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	108½	Jan 14	108½	Jan 14	108	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18, 97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	95	Jan 4	96¾	Feb 18	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	104½	Feb 15	100	Jan 17	104½	Feb 15	105	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	95	Feb 14	92	Jan 4	95	Feb 18	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	109½	Jan 14	110⅝	Feb 15	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78¼	Jan 4	79¾	Feb 19	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	129½	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	..	....	..	....	129	Dec 18,97	120½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	59⅝	Jan 5	61¾	Feb 18	61⅛	62
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	111	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98½	Jan 28	96½	Jan 3	98½	Feb 18	..	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104	Feb 15	100¼	Jan 4	104	Feb 19	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	97	Feb 19	..	..
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941	87¼	Jan 15	85½	Jan 5	87¼	Jan 15	..	87
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	108½	Feb 17	..	..
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	92	Jan 24	93½	Feb 19	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 22,97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106½	Jan 10	107	Feb 9	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	115	Feb 10	114⅞	Feb 17	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	110¼	Jan 18	111½	Feb 18	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	119½	Feb 14	121	Feb 17	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛	Feb 18	117	Jan 29	117⅛	Feb 18	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	122	Jan 4	125	Feb 14	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105	Jan 25	103½	Jan 17	105	Feb 18	105	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105¼	Jan 31	104⅛	Jan 24	105¼	Feb 2	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	115⅞	Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	110⅝	Jan 12	110½	Feb 19	110	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	Feb 14	109	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102¾	Feb 8	97⅝	Jan 3	101¼	Feb 19	101	102
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	28	Jan 4	34⅞	Feb 19	34	35
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	123½	Jan 19	122	Jan 5	123¼	Feb 17	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104¾	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	104½	Feb 18	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990	81¼	Feb 14	79	Jan 4	81¼	Feb 14	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	72½	Jan 7	72½	Jan 12	73	75
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90	Jan 10	86	Jan 27	88	Feb 18	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	103½	Jan 27	103½	Feb 4	..	..
U.P. g. 6s,1896,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	127½	Feb 10	116½	Jan 7	127½	Feb 10	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C. cts.,ex mat cps.	126¼	Feb 14	113½	Jan 4	126¼	Feb 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898, T.C. cts., ex mat.cps.	124	Jan 29	115	Jan 5	124	Jan 29	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899, T. C. cts.,ex mat.cps	129¼	Feb 9	116½	Jan 5	129¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	..
Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	83	Au 31,97	75	..
Do., col. tr. Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	..	....	..	....	45	Dec 17,97	..	..
Do., purchase money cts	126¾	Feb 2	111⅞	Jan 3	126	Feb 7	..	..
Do., col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902	..	....	..	....	101½	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., c. t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p.c. pr. pd.	50½	Feb 7	43	Jan 3	50½	Feb 7	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. cts., ext. s. f. g. 8s, 1899	134½	Feb 5	113¾	Jan 4	134½	Feb 5	..	..
Union Pacific Ry 4s	95⅝	Feb 8	94⅛	Feb 16	95	Feb 19	..	..
Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	..	....	..	....	115¼	Au 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	122½	Feb 9	118	Jan 21	122½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	125	Feb 11	112	Jan 12	125	Feb 11	..	..
Do., Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899	130½	Feb 15	120	Jan 24	130½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cp.	131¼	Feb 18	117	Jan 19	131¼	Feb 18	..	..
Do., T.C. cts., 1st con, g. 6s, 1919	115⅝	Feb 15	84½	Jan 4	113	Feb 19	113	114½
Central Bch. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895	..	....	..	....	93	Jan., 90	..	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905, t.r.	38	Feb 11	34½	Jan 26	38	Feb 11	..	..
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	39	Feb 17	33	Jan 10	38½	Feb 18	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s,1939	58⅞	Feb 18	48½	Jan 6	58	Feb 19	58	58½
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110	Feb 11	107⅞	Jan 3	109⅝	Feb 19	109½	110
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	82¾	Feb 11	80	Feb 1	82	Feb 19	81½	82
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29⅞	Jan 12	27	Jan 25	27½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ex., 1941	104½	Feb 11	99	Jan 4	104½	Feb 11	..	..
St. L., K. C. & N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908	110	Jan 5	110	Jan 5	110	Jan 5	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	108½	Jan 21	106	Jan 8	108	Feb 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55	Feb 7	48	Jan 8	54⅛	Feb 19	..	..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16	Feb 7	10	Jan 7	15⅛	Feb 15	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	Dec 28,97	..	..
West. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 21, 97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½	Feb 16	100½	Jan 11	101½	Feb 16	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	101	Jan 17	100¾	Jan 31	100¾	Jan 31	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	77	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	70	Feb 3, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	..	....	62¼	July, 96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	34	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. cts.	47½	Jan 18	33½	Jan 3	43¼	Feb 19	43¼	43⅝
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Jan 17	5	Jan 14	6½	Jan 19	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109	Jan 10	106	Feb 4	106½	Feb 17	106½	107
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	77	Feb 14	74	Jan 10	75	Feb 19	74	76
Boston Un. Gas, tr.ctfs.,sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91	Jan 7	90¼	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	114½	Feb 4	112¼	Jan 3	114½	Feb 17	..	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H.Co. 1st g.5s,1945	100½	Jan 28	98	Feb 14	98½	Feb 19	..	..
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g.5s,1937	106¼	Jan 24	105⅛	Jan 17	106	Feb 15	105⅝	106
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900	100⅛	Jan 25	95	Jan 6	100	Feb 17	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd.g.5s,1909	..	....	..	....	59	May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	81	Jan 3	81	Feb 11	84	81
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	104	Jan 13	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	75	April, 96	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 3	104	Jan 6	105½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	..	..
Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd g. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 10	103	Jan 4	105½	Feb 10	..	..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 2	96	Jan 10	100	Feb 17	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv.g.5s,1910	112¾	Feb 18	112	Jan 19	112¾	Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	117	Jan 7	115½	Jan 6	117	Jan 25	..	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	113½	Jun 23,97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g.6s,1905	..	....	..	....	107	Dec 24,97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	101½	Feb 9	100¼	Jan 3	101½	Feb 19	..	..
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g. 6s,1919	..	....	..	....	95½	Jan 19,97	..	..
Hendsn. Bridge Co. 1st sk.fd.g.6s,1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 23, 97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Apr 23,97	..	..
Jeffsn. & C'earfd.Coal & Ir.1st g.5s,1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80	May 4, 97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s,1919	105¼	Jan 31	103	Jan 4	103½	Feb 19	..	..
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen. g.4s,1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	85	Jun 5, 97	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	112	Dec 20,97	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,1920	106¾	Feb 1	105	Jan 11	106	Feb 2	..	..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼	May, 96	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., 89	111	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. C 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	..	....	..	....	111	No 18, 97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	105	Jan 17	109	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120	Jan 19	116½	Jan 5	119½	Feb 19	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106¾	Oct, 95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	..	....	..	....	117	Dec, 95	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,1923	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 19,97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw.Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	61¾	Jan 12	57	Jan 3	61	Feb 18	..	..
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	16½	Feb 17	11¼	Feb 10	14½	Feb 18	..	..
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T. Div. 1st g.6s,1917	85	Feb 1	85	Feb 2	85	Feb 2	..	..
Do., Birmingham Div. 1st cn. 6s,1917	87	Jan 31	84	Jan 4	86½	Feb 18	..	..
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1922	..	....	..	....	81	Nov 6, 96	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1915	116	Feb 18	114¾	Jan 7	115¼	Feb 15	115	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	..	....	..	....	105½	July 7, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Jan 14	105½	Jan 14	105½	Jan 14	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	..	....	..	....	106	Sep 30,97	..	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	111	Jan 14	109	Jan 5	110¾	Jan 29	..	..
Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, 1933	..	....	..	....	103	Sep 28,97	..	..

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 21.

Boston and Maine Railroad—Books open.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close.
H-O Company—Dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books open.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Books close.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books open.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Holiday—Stock Exchange closed.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Books close.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.—Books open.
H-O Company.—Books open.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company.—Books close.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.—Books open.
Norfolk and Western Railway.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company—Annual meeting.
Willson Aluminium Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books open.
Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railroad—Meeting of bondholders.
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company—Books open.
Willson Aluminium Company—Books open.

Friday, Feb. 25.

Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company—Books close for dividend on preferred "A" stock.
Brunswick Land Company—Third and last installment of assessment payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Feb. 26.

Homestake Mining Company—Books open.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books open.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Friday, Feb. 19, total transactions included 2,358,331 shares of stock, $24,119,060 bonds, with $57,000 Government and $76,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 20, '97.	Feb. 19, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	782,282	2,358,331	Inc. 1,576,049
Banks	125	140	Inc. 15
Mining	3,373	......	Dec. 3,373

BONDS.

	Feb. 20, '97.	Feb. 19, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	$8,201,900	$24,119,060	Inc. $15,917,160
State	143,000	76,000	Dec. 67,000
Government.	906,000	57,000	Dec. 849,000

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1	Ft. W. & D. C. S.	2¼
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅛	Gt. Northern pf.	2
Chi. & Alton	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Chi. & Northw. pf.	3	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
C., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Ore. S. Line	4⅞
Consol. Ice pf.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Met. Street Ry.	14
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2⅝	Mich. Central	3
Am. Sugar Refs.	10½	Minn. Iron	4½
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Mo. Pacific	2⅝
A., T. & S. F.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅛
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1
Brook. Un. Gas	1⅝	N. Y. Central	2⅛
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Can. Southern	4½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	2¼
Can. Pacific	7⅝	Nor. & West pf.	2⅞
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	Nor. Pacific	2⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2⅞	Nor. Pacific pf.	3⅝
C., Ind., & L. pf.	2⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	1¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	Ore. R. & Nav.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest.	3¾	Pacific Mail	1½
C., B. & Qy.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Peo. Gas, (Chi.)	4
C., M. & St. P.	1¼	Pullman Car	3½
C., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Reading	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	2⅝
Consol. Ice	2	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1⅛	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1½
D., L. & W.	4½	St. Jo. & G. I.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	3⅝	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Erie	1⅛	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	3½
Erie 1st pf.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	2½	St. P. & Omaha	3½
Gen. Electric	3⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	2⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	3½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅝
Ill. Central	1½	Union Pacific	2
Ill. Steel Co.	5	Union Pacific pf.	2⅞
Laclede Gas	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	3
L. E. & Western	1⅝	Wabash pf.	1
Long Island	3⅝	West Chi. St.	2
Louis. & Nash.	2⅞	West. Union	1⅛
Manhattan	2⅝		

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1	Or. Short Line con.	1⅝
B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	1¼	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s.	1½
Des M. Union 1st.	1½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st.	1
Iowa Central 1st.	2	So. Pacific, Ariz. 1st.	1¼
K. P., Den. Div., ex m. c.	3	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	3½
Louis. & Nash. con.	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
L. & N., So. & N. Ala. 5s	3	Tex. Pac. 1st, East Div. 6s	1¼
Mo. Pacific con.	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	1⅛
		Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	1	Mobile & O. gen.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3½
B. & O. 5s, 1925.	2	Nor. Pac. gen.	1
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Nor. & West. con.	2
Detroit Gas 5s.	1	Or. Sh. Line, inc. B.	1⅜
Erie gen. lien.	1½	Reading gen.	1½
Int. & G. N. 2d.	2	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1⅝
K. P. con. t. r.	2	St. L. & San F. 4s.	1½
L. & N. unif. 4s.	1¼	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
Mo. Pac., col. 5s.	3½		

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	$996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balance week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,860
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Jan. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balance week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balance week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,598,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,840

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s.	105	--
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s.	108	--
Atlantic Avenue imp. 6s.	85½	--
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s.	103	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock.	31	33
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s.	105	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.	85	89
Brooklyn City Railroad.	208	209
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	115	118
B'klyn City & Newtown stock.	165	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s.	113	116
Brooklyn El., t. r., 1st ass't p'd.	8½	9
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s.	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock.	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols.	109	111
Central Cross-Town.	250	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s.	120	..
Central Park, N. & E. River.	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street.	160	..
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st.	102	106
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s.	77	80
Cleveland City Railway.	90	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s.	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway.	55	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s.	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock.	140	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s.	103	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock.	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s.	94	95
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s.	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	47	47½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock.	180	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s.	115	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	100	103
Eighth Avenue.	325	340
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip.	104	107
42d & Grand Street.	325	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	67	71
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d.	90	91½
Kings County Elevated.	2	2¾
Kings County Traction.	48	50
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s.	52½	53½
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s. (B'klyn	102	104
New Orleans Traction com.	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	20
New Orleans Traction notes.	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	13	15
North Shore Traction pf.	77	80
Ninth Avenue.	190	204
Providence & Pawtucket 1st.	106½	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s.	81	..
Rochester Ry.	18	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s.	95	100
Second Avenue stock.	165	..
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s.	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s.	105	..
Scranton Traction.	9	11
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s.	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s.	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d.	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad.	187	189
Twenty-third Street.	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s.	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	15	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway.	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s.	115	117
West Chicago Street.	97½	98½
West End, Boston.	84½	84¾
West End (Boston) pf.	104½	105
Worcester Traction common.	16½	17½
Worcester Traction.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock.	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.	75	76
Union Ferry.	65	66
Union Ferry bonds.	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety.	184	185
Atlantic.	135	145
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	188	..
Brooklyn.	400	408
Central.	1375	--
Colonial.	202½	..
Continental.	185	--
Farmers' Loan & Trust.	875	..
Fifth Avenue.	350	400
Franklin.	230	235
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty.	465	..
Hamilton.	236	243
Kings County.	280	..
Knickerbocker.	228	--
Lawyers' Surety.	105	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust.	225	--
Manhattan.	152½	--
Manufacturers', Brooklyn.	235	..
Mercantile.	435	--
Metropolitan.	310	--
Nassau.	157	..
National Surety.	200	208
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1,240	--
N. Y. Surety & Trust.	350	--
People's.	258	..
Produce Exchange.	200	206
Real Estate Trust Co.	190	..
State.	203	210
Title Guarantee & Trust.	290	300
Union.	1,040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust.	280	290
United States.	1,175	..
Washington.	230	--

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'.	110	112
Commonwealth.	105	110
Continental.	420	..
Eagle.	240	250
Empire City.	100	103
Farragut.	95	100
German-American.	430	..
Germania.	250	280
Greenwich.	155	--
Hamilton.	110	115
Hanover.	145	150
Home.	205	210
Kings County.	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn.	155	..
New York.	113	117
Niagara.	175	180

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
North River.	125	130
Pacific.	148	..
Peter Cooper.	150	180
Phenix, Brooklyn.	175	180
Rutgers.	137	180
Stuyvesant.	80	83
United States.	118	125
Westchester.	420	--
Williamsburg City.	880	--

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America.	350	..
American Exchange.	170	172
Astor Place.	225	..
Bowery.	300	320
Broadway.	230	238
Butchers & Drovers'.	--	100
Central.	165	175
Chase.	400	..
Chatham.	290	..
Chemical.	3700	4000
Citizens'.	125	130
City.	800	..
Clinton.	..	95
Colonial.	120	..
Columbia.	150	..
Commerce.	205	209
Continental.	127½	..
Corn Exchange.	280	285
East River.	135	145
Eleventh Ward.	225	..
Fifth Avenue.	2900	3300
Fifth National.	225	..
First National.	2900	3300
First National of Staten Island.	120	..
Fourth National.	180	190
Fourteenth Street.	130	160
Gallatin.	300	..
Gansevoort.	..	100
Garfield.	750	..
German-American.	115	120
Germania.	325	..
German Exchange.	250	..
Greenwich.	165	..
Hamilton.	120	130
Hanover.	390	..
Hide & Leather.	90	95
Home.	150	--
Hudson River.	155	..
Importers & Trades'.	510	520
Irving.	147	..
Leather Manufacturers'.	170	185
Liberty.	130	..
Lincoln.	800	..
Manhattan.	230	..
Market & Fulton.	230	240
Mechanics'.	180	188
Mechanics & Traders'.	110	115
Mercantile.	165	168
Merchants' Exchange.	118	..
Merchants'.	145	150
Metropolis.	440	..
Mount Morris.	100	..
Mutual.	100	120
Nassau.	150	..
National Union.	240	250
New Amsterdam.	240	..
New York.	240	242
New York County.	800	..
New York National Exchange.	80	95
Nineteenth Ward.	100	..
Ninth National.	90	94
North America.	135	..
Oriental.	145	..
Pacific.	175	185
Park.	263	275
People's.	205	..
Phenix.	90	94
Plaza.	190	..
Produce Exchange.	115	120
Republic.	155	165
Riverside.	160	..
Seaboard.	174	..
Second National.	450	..
Seventh National.	105	115
Shoe & Leather.	95	100
Sixth National.	250	..
State of New York.	110	112
Third National.	10	30
Tradesmen's.	110	..
Twelfth Ward.	130	140
Twenty-third Ward.	100	..
Union Square.	180	..
Western.	150	160
West Side.	275	..
Yorkville.	175	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	103	..
Brush Electric Co.	..	40
Bridgeport (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	35	38
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	19
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., St. Louis.	3½	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn.	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	27½	29
East End Electric Light.	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	1½
Ft. Wayne E. Co., T. S., Series A.	2	3¼
General Electric Co. pf.	81	85
Hartford (Conn.) Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett (Prov., R.I.,) E. Co.	82	85
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	131¾
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	..	23
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	54
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	41	43
American Brake.	90	93
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association.	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	8	15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	55	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	45
Am. Type Founders, new stock.	44	49
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897.	109	..
American Graphophone.	15½	16
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15½	16½
Anderson Tobacco.	16	20
Automatic Vending.	40	70
Barney & Smith Car common.	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	69	73
Barney & Smith Car 6s.	98	100
Bliss, E. W., common.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	..	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company.	67½	..
Central & South Amer. Tel.	105	108
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock.	54	60
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s.	106	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	365	380
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	93	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	93	..
Commercial Cable.	185	189

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Consolidated Car Heating.	37½	38
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	80	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	57	63
Diamond Match Co.	143	143½
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1⅛	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	73
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	42	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	38½	40
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	94	95
Gorham Mfg. Co. common.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice.	108	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s.	106	110
Hudson River Telephone.	72	75
Iron Steamboat.	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s.	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	106	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype.	16	17
Lorillard pf.	115	116½
Madison Square Garden stock.	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s.	25	40
Malt Trust com.	25¾	26¼
Malt Trust pf.	77	77⅝
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype.	145	146
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	55	57
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s.	90	91
Mosler Safe Co.	..	106
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock.	45	55
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	51	..
N. Y. Biscuit.	24¾	25¼
N. Y. Biscuit pf.	82	83
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s.	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron.	90	..
New York Air Brake.	22	27
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	150	151
Nicaragua Construction.	8¾	10
Northwestern Telegraph.	112	117
Pennsylvania Coal.	356	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	104½	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat.	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage.	32	35
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	55	59
Procter & Gamble.	212	215
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe.	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting.	94	98
Simmons Hardware com.	107	112
Simmons Hardware pref.	105	109
Singer Mfg. Co.	330	360
Standard Oil.	410	412
Southern Cotton Oil.	15	30
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s.	116½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal.	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st.	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock.	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s.	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s.	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pref.	48	51
Trow Directory pref.	38	42
Union Switch & Signal.	33	34
Union Switch & Signal pref.	59	61
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	80	84
U. S. Glass com.	34½	35½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	..
Wagner Palace Car.	168	171
Westinghouse Air Brake.	225	230
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump.	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.	87	90

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated.	57	57½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s.	109½	..
Bay State Gas inc.	60	..
Boston United 1st.	89½	90
Boston United 2d.	72	75
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	96	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.	30	32
Central (N. Y.).	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds.	104	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s.	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s.	103	104½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s.	104½	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s.	112	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s.	109	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s.	118½	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s.	104¼	..
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s.	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.).	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s.	99	103
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock.	87	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s.	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City).	75	80
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds.	102½	104
Detroit income 5s.	95	99
Equitable.	225	232½
Equitable 1st 6s.	102½	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s.	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.	82	84
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s.	89	91
Grand Rapids stock.	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds.	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	58	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s.	72	75
Indianapolis stock.	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s.	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.	84	86
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s.	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock.	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas.	62	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.	99½	100½
Minneapolis Gas 6s.	98	102
Mutual of New York.	325	350
New Amsterdam.	32¾	33¾
New Amsterdam pf.	70	71
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.	102½	103½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Ohio and Indiana stock.	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds.	69	70
St. Joseph (Mo.).	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock.	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds.	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	144	146
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.	20	22
Syracuse Gas 5s.	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee.	83⅝	84
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	103¾	104½
Williamsburg 1st 6s.	103	105

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of February, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$153,598,361.13		
Gold bullion	49,769,383.83		
		$203,367,744.96	
Outstanding gold certificates	$38,037,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,582,800.00		
		36,454,349.00	
			*$166,913,395.96
Standard silver dollars	$394,154,518.00		
Silver bullion	902,736.47		
		$395,057,254.47	
Outstanding silver certificates	$388,715,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	12,092,137.00		
		376,623,367.00	
			18,433,887.47
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,755,616.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	100,151,664.25		
		$104,907,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		104,907,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$81,133,870.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$55,275,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,845,000.00		
		51,430,000.00	
			29,703,870.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$5,572,823.00		
National bank notes	4,024,758.43		
Fractional silver coin	11,863,891.58		
Fractional currency	173.46		
Minor coin	1,227,025.02		
Deposits in National banks	33,778,307.51		
Bonds and interest paid	3,243,549.60		
		$59,710,528.60	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,536,369.41		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,516,240.70		
Disbursing officers' balances	28,985,010.32		
Post Office Department account	3,498,192.79		
Miscellaneous items	2,208,836.87		
		49,744,650.00	
			9,965,878.51
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$225,017,032.19

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$459,641.27	$10,578,382.03	$87,589,415.03
Internal revenue	636,428.62	8,260,414.54	107,076,285.42
Miscellaneous	196,319.57	1,251,908.99	71,410,607.54
Total receipts	$1,292,389.46	$20,090,705.56	$266,076,307.99
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	135,000.00	†3,980,000.00	†68,431,443.05
War	210,000.00	2,836,000.00	42,792,562.34
Navy	50,000.00	1,735,000.00	22,129,768.68
Indians	21,000.00	611,000.00	6,597,166.28
Pensions	500,000.00	11,033,000.00	99,893,073.52
Interest	200,000.00	2,500,000.00	27,739,556.31
Total expenditures	$1,116,000.00	†$22,695,000.00	†$267,583,570.13
Excess of receipts over expenditures	176,389.46	‡2,604,294.44	‡1,507,262.14
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	57,457.50	1,968,097.50	19,630,677.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	83,240.00	1,670,397.50	10,534,475.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$513,419,486.00	$91,375,452.00	$604,794,938.00
This fiscal year	18,912,458.00	1,479,651.00	20,392,109.00
This month	1,118,989.00	65,215.00	1,184,204.00
This day	55,310.00	6,395.00	61,705.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †The warrant for $7,515,255.15, issued on Feb. 9, 1898, to pay the first mortgage on Kansas Pacific Railroad having been returned and paid into the Treasury, the expenditures for this month and this fiscal year are decreased accordingly. ‡Excess of expenditures over receipts.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Albany	.01	.02	.01	.02	21,000
Anaconda	.44	.44	.42	.42	1,400
Best & Bel.	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Cr. & C. Ck.	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,100
Comstk. bds.	.04	.04	.04	.04	4,000
Con. C. & V.	1.05	1.15	.85	.85	550
C. Imperial.	.01	.01	.01	.01	100
Cr. Ck. con.	.11	.11	.10	.10	2,000
Deadwood	1.00	1.00	.95	.95	450
Hale & Nor.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Iron Silver	.45	.46	.45	.46	500
K. & Pen.	.20	.21	.20	.21	200
Little Chief.	.16	.17	.16	.17	900
Mt. Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	100
Ophir	.56	.56	.56	.56	500
Pharmacist.	.07	.07	.07	.07	2,300
Portland	.77	.77	.75	.73	1,100
S. Nevada	.75	.75	.74	.74	600
Standard	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1,000
Syndicate	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Union Con.	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Work	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,500
Total sales					40,100

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02¾	.02⅞	.02½	.02¾	35,000
Am. Flag	.21	.21½	.19¾	.20	3,650
Anaconda	.41½	.41¾	.40	.41	7,700
Anchoria Leland	.95¼	.95½	.95¼	.95⅝	2,600
Can. Ball.	.004⅝	.004½	.003½	.003½	184,000
Crip. Creek Consol	.11½	.11¾	.10⅝	.10⅝	40,600
Elkton	.87	.87	.76½	.76½	4,100
Garfield Gr.	.06⅝	.06⅞	.06⅝	.06⅞	30,000
G'ld Magn't.	.005	.009	.004½	.005½	15,900
Gold. Fleece.	.51½	.52	.45	.48½	10,900
Isabella	.26¼	.27⅜	.26½	.26⅝	26,200
Jefferson	.04	.04¼	.03⅝	.04¼	46,000
Justine	.02⅛	.02⅜	.01½	.02⅛	145,000
Lillie	.70	.70⅜	.68½	.70	13,400
Miami	.38¾	.39¼	.37⅝	.38¼	12,000
Mollie Gib'n.	.19⅝	.20½	.19½	.20⅝	18,000
Mt. Rosa	.13¾	.14¾	.13¾	.14	9,600
Pilgrim	.005	.005	.004½	.004½	22,000
Portland	79	.79⅝	.75½	.76⅝	2,900
Red M'tain.	.08	.08⅛	.08	.08¼	2,800
Rocky M't'n.	.14¾	.15	.13½	.14	23,000
St.F.Cariboo.	2.75	2.75	2.62½	2.75	1,200
Sentinel	.005¼	.006½	.002¾	.002¾	1683000
Tamarack	.006	.006	.004¾	.005½	62,000
Union	.13¾	.13⅞	.13¼	.13½	35,100
Waldorf	.10	.10½	.07⅝	.08	60,100
Work	.03⅝	.03⅝	.03¼	.03¼	12,500
Yukon	.11	.11	.10¼	.10¼	1,500
Total sales					2,678,250

THE MANCHESTER MARKETS.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 20.—The market last week was very firm, with a good demand in all departments, except for the strictly home trade, prices retaining the gains made before the cotton reaction.

There was a fair business done and more was referred back for better limits. There was a more extended delivery for India, though the trade was hampered somewhat by the severity of the Bombay plague and also by the knowledge that shipments for Bombay this month may reach 50,000,000 yards.

Besides India, China, and Japan, the minor European and South American markets were good buyers. The home trade alone dragged, the engineers' strike having crippled the retail business and left large unsold stocks.

Advices from Germany report a continued good demand for yarns, but a resistance to any advance. Cloth margins are more than slender. The French market is quiet and shows no change.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $6,748,600. The banks now hold $25,688,450 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $7,078,800, an increase in specie of $1,866,100, and a decrease in legal tenders of $8,645,500, a decrease in deposits of $123,200, and a decrease in circulation of $136,600.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 18,'98.	Feb. 11,'98.	Feb. 20,'97.
Loans	$646,915,200	$639,836,400	$498,741,600
Specie	116,833,800	114,967,700	82,817,000
Legal tenders.	93,494,800	102,140,300	116,016,600
Net deposits.	738,560,600	738,683,800	572,670,600
Circulation	13,778,100	13,914,700	16,618,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Feb. 18,'98.	Feb. 11,'98.	Feb. 20,'97.
Specie	$116,833,800	$114,967,700	$82,817,000
Legal tenders.	93,494,800	102,140,300	116,016,600
Total res've.	$210,328,600	$217,108,000	$198,833,600
Reserve required ag'st deposits	184,640,150	184,670,950	143,167,650
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$25,688,450	$32,437,050	$55,665,950

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$25,688,450	1893	$13,605,900
1897	55,665,950	1892	30,857,550
1896	28,627,050	1891	15,373,025
1895	33,518,425	1890	3,700,800
1894	74,536,825	1889	17,295,600

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 17, 1898	£33,493,864	......
Feb. 18, 1897	38,483,396	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 17, 1898	77,184,796	£48,317,628
Feb. 18, 1897	76,624,961	49,273,856
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 17, 1898	30,144,000	15,528,000
Feb. 18, 1897	29,959,450	15,434,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 17, 1898	36,417,000	12,415,000
Feb. 18, 1897	30,662,000	12,667,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 17, 1898	9,501,000	10,650,000
Feb. 18, 1897	8,528,000	10,740,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 17, 1898	2,638,000	6,850,000
Feb. 18, 1897	2,633,000	6,869,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 17, 1898	2,823,000	1,412,000
Feb. 18, 1897	2,764,000	1,382,000
Total for the week.	£192,201,680	£95,172,628
Total preceding week.	191,740,971	95,190,128
Corresponding week last year	189,654,627	96,365,856

DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Maine quarter	1½	Apr. 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 21
Canadian Pacific	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	....
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	....
Chic., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 28
Chi., St. P., Minn & Omaha	2	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	2¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 21
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Mar. 2	Feb. 19	Mar. 3
Mobile & Ohio	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 21
Norfolk & Western pf.	1	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Feb. 24
Northern Pacific pf.	1	Mar. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 21
Piedmont & Cumberland	2	Mar. 15	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 7	Mar. 2
Waynesburg & Washington	2½	Mar. 15	....	....
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.				
Third Avenue (quarter)	$2	Feb. 28	Feb. 19	Mar. 1
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Adams Express (quarter)	$2	Mar. 1*	Feb. 11	Mar. 2
American Coal (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
B'klyn W. & W. pf., "A" annual	6	Mar. 1	Feb. 25	Mar. 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Mar. 4	Mar. 13
E. & T. Fairbanks Co.	$3.75	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
H. O. Company	2	Feb. 21	Feb. 15	Feb. 23
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c.	Feb. 25	Feb. 19	Feb. 26
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 16
N. Y. & Hon. Ros. Mining	10c.	Mar. 5	Feb. 23	Mar. 6
People's G. L. & C. of Chi. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 15	Feb. 26
Standard Oil	3	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile pf. (qr)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Welsbach Commercial pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Encaustic Tiling Co.	......	....	Mar. 9	Annual
Commercial Cable	Feb. 24	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
Delaware, Lack. & Western	Feb. 7	Feb. 23	Feb. 21	Annual
Ferdinand Hirsch Co.	Feb. 14	Mar. 1	Feb. 28	Annual
Fort Worth & Denver City	Jan. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 2	Annual
Greater New York Hosiery Co.	......	....	Mar. 2	General
International Bank, Mexico	......	....	Mar. 8	General
Metropolitan Street Railway	......	....	Mar. 18	Special
Mo., Pa., & St. L. & Iron Mt.	Feb. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 8	Annual
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Feb. 21	Annual
Norfolk & Southern	Feb. 1	Mar. 4	Mar. 3	Annual
Pennsylvania Knitting Mills	......	....	Mar. 2	General
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	......	....	Apr. 14	Special
Second Avenue Railroad	......	....	Mar. 18	Special
Stuyvesant Insurance Co.	......	....	Mar. 3	Annual
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad	Feb. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 8	Annual
Western Union Beef	Jan. 31	Mar. 2	Feb. 28	Special
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Mach. Co.	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Annual
Willson Aluminium Co.	Jan. 14	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Annual

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$6,712,056
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	9,421,128
From Jan. 1, 1898	58,389,689
From Jan. 1, 1897	65,412,379
Exports of General Merchandise.	
Week ended Feb. 15, 1898	$7,918,861
Week ended Feb. 16, 1897	6,616,125
From Jan. 1, 1898	53,835,565
From Jan. 1, 1897	46,652,421
Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$102,752
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	11,596
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,829,766
From Jan. 1, 1897	297,595
Exports of Gold.	
Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$57,000
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	71,545
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,389,275
From Jan. 1, 1897	331,876
Net Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$45,752
From Jan. 1, 1898	540,491
Exports of Gold.	
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	$59,949
From. Jan. 1, 1897	33,781
Imports of Silver.	
Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$85,561
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	20,769
From Jan. 1, 1898	455,787
From Jan. 1, 1897	316,327
Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$1,031,192
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	1,052,210
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,656,482
From Jan. 1, 1897	5,848,144
Net Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$945,631
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	1,031,441
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,000,695
From Jan. 1, 1897	5,531,807
Total Imports of Specie.	
Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$188,313
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	32,365
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,336,596
From Jan. 1, 1897	613,922
Total Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$1,088,192
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	1,123,755
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,527,321
From Jan. 1, 1897	6,179,520
Total Net Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$899,879
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	1,091,390
From Jan. 1, 1898	5,190,725
From Jan. 1, 1897	5,565,598

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The weathercock of the money market is again pointing toward lower rates. Owing to the fall in the price of gold and to the belief that the Austrian and Russian demands have ceased permanently, fresh arrivals probably will go to the Bank of England. Moreover, the market soon will get supplies from Government disbursements.

The Stock Exchange has been disturbed by political conditions, and prices have dropped all around, American securities being especially depressed. Even consols have gone ⅝ point lower, and home railways have suffered a general decline of from ½ point to 2 points. International securities show a fall of from ½ point to ⅝ point in Europeans and still bigger drops in South Americans.

The fall in American railway shares ranges from 1 point to 3¾ points, including Denver and Rio Grande preferred shares, which have fallen 3¾ points; New York, Lake Erie and Western firsts and Louisville and Nashville common, which have fallen 3¼ points each; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Norfolk and Western preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, Southern Pacific preferred, and Union Pacific, which have fallen 2⅜ points each; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 2½ points; Illinois Central, 2¼ points; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 2 points, and Wabash income shares, which have fallen 2 points.

Canadian Pacific shares have fallen 4¼ points, and there has been a fall in Grand Trunks, ranging from ½ point to 3¼ points. South American railway shares have generally declined

The mining market is upset, on President Krüger's dismissal of Chief Justice Totze of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, Anglo-American preferreds have fallen 3½ points, on heavy realizations, owing to the rumor of threatened German complications.

Specie Imported into District of New York, Feb. 11 to 18, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where from.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	$485
Madiana	St. Pierre	85
Venezuela	Curacao	158
St. Domingo	Vera Cruz	1,787
Caracas	Curacao	425
Prins Fdk. Hendrick	Port au Prince	490
Philadelphia	Curacao	3,230
P. Mauritz	Curacao	280
Seneca	Vera Cruz	2,450
American Silver Coin—		
Venezuela	Curacao	8
St. Domingo	Vera Cruz	12
Caracas	Curacao	9
Philadelphia	Curacao	27
Advance	Panama	400
Andes	Kingston	110
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	27
Madiana	St. Pierre	82
Venezuela	Curacao	265
Advance	Colon	1,980
La Normandie	Havre	60,795
St. Domingo	Vera Cruz	194
Caracas	Curacao	1,023
Advance	Colon	113
Philadelphia	Curacao	6,064
Andes	Kingston	4,700
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Madiana	St. Pierre	878
Venezuela	Curacao	531
Allianca	Colon	1,139
Advance	Colon	10,684
Advance	Colon	4,500
St. Domingo	Vera Cruz	14
Allianca	Colon	5,890
Caracas	Curacao	45
Philadelphia	Curacao	122
Gold Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	5,633
Advance	Amapala	11,195
Santiago	Santiago	395
Advance	Colon	896
Silver Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	6,778
Advance	Amapala	27,840
Santiago	Santiago	68
Prins Fdk. Hendrick	Port au Prince	145
Seneca	Vera Cruz	5,581
Allianca	Callao	2,352
Silver Ore—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	6,577
Advance	Colon	3,625
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	8,726
Total		$188,313

Exports Specie, Port of New York, Feb. 14 to 19, Inclusive.

Feb.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
15	St. Paul	London	S. B.	$365,930
15	Grenada	London	S. C., (Mex.)	2,062
16	Yucatan	Havana	G. C., (Span.)	55,660
18	Etruria	London	S. B.	309,800
19	Orizaba	Mexico City	S. B.	14,159
	Total			$747,611
Too Late for Last Week's Statement.				
9	New York	San Domingo	G. C.	1,340
11	Lucania	London	S. C.	9,000
11	Lucania	London	S. B.	119,400
	Total			$877,351

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56½c. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

High Grade Investment Securities

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
41 Wall Street, New York.

$350,000

UNDERLYING FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS
OF THE

DETROIT RAILWAY CO.,

DETROIT, MICH.
CITIZENS' TRACTION CO.

Dated November 1, 1895. Due December 1, 1924. Interest payable June and December. Principal and Interest payable in gold in New York.

Denomination, $1,000. Coupon or Registered.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Cash paid in on stock . . .	750,000
Amount of mortgage . . .	1,800,000
Actual cost of road	2,500,000

These bonds are secured by first mortgage on 62 miles of road, located in the best business and residential sections of Detroit. The road is laid with 85-pound Johnson girder rail, on oak ties in concrete, and on a 6-inch concrete bed. The equipment consists of 101 combination cars, 2 snow plows, 2 sweepers, 2 construction cars, 4 dump and flat cars. The electric power station is one of the best in the country. The power plant and real estate owned by the company is worth $600,000.

The remarkable earning strength of this property is better understood when the fact is taken into consideration that earnings are based practically on 3-cent fares. Under the terms of its franchise, the Detroit Railway was obligated to issue 8 fares for 25 cents, between the hours of 5.45 a. m. and 8 p. m., and 6 fares for 25 cents between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5.40 a. m. These provisions for reduced fares were availed of by the public in the following order of percentages: 8 fares for 25 cents, 77 per cent. of receipts; 6 fares for 25 cents, 13 per cent. of receipts; 5-cent fares, 10 per cent. of receipts; making the average fare per passenger, 3 2-5 cents, including transfer privileges.

All street railway lines in Detroit are now controlled and operated by the Citizens' Traction Company.

By this consolidation of interests the operating expenses have been reduced to less than 60 per cent., which materially increases the profits of the Company.

The following statement shows the earnings of the entire system from January 1 to December 31, 1897:

Gross earnings , ...	$1,671,251.22
Operating expenses (including taxes, insurances, salaries, legal expenses, etc.),	944,042.61
Net earnings	727,208.61
Interest on all mortgages	511,000.00
Surplus	216,208.61

The future earnings of the system will show a steady increase, as the City of Detroit is rapidly gaining in population and distinction as a City of the first grade, which is clearly shown by the following census returns:

POPULATION.

1870 . . .	79,577	1890 . . .	205,876
1880 . . .	116,340	1897 . . .	300,000

The Detroit Railway, taken as an independent factor in the system, has for each $1,000 bond issue under this mortgage made a cash expenditure on the property of $1,388, and during the first year of its operation, the net earnings were equal to 7.58 per cent. on the full amount of the mortgage.

After a thorough personal investigation of the physical and financial condition of the property, we have purchased this block of bonds, and offer them subject to sale, at price quoted, in amounts to suit purchasers. We have on file copies of mortgage, franchises, maps, earnings in detail, description of property, etc., and shall be pleased to furnish any further information called for.

Price to net 5.10 per cent.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts
$2,000,000	$1,900,600	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$15,050,000	$3,130,000	$1,470,000	$16,000,000	28.7
2,050,000	2,100,800	Bank of Manh. Co..	15,621,000	2,361,000	1,437,000	16,492,000	23.2
2,000,000	1,060,900	Merchants' National.	12,757,900	2,833,100	2,522,100	16,293,700	32.8
2,000,000	2,087,600	Mechanics' National.	9,726,000	1,454,000	1,267,000	9,097,000	29.9
1,500,000	2,597,200	Bank of America....	20,719,400	3,247,900	3,030,700	24,317,000	25.8
1,000,000	246,600	Phenix National.....	3,934,000	352,000	765,000	3,950,000	28.2
1,000,000	3,745,800	National City........	71,220,700	18,629,800	3,569,700	88,416,500	25.1
750,000	120,800	Tradesmen's Nat. ...	3,405,900	352,400	723,700	3,725,100	28.8
300,000	7,454,700	Chemical National...	23,796,500	5,456,500	4,120,400	25,959,000	36.0
600,000	180,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,006,900	934,100	607,200	5,828,200	26.4
1,000,000	1,653,900	Gallatin National....	7,209,800	943,600	1,409,900	6,638,900	35.4
300,000	169,300	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,080,300	214,100	345,100	1,383,500	40.2
400,000	228,500	Mech. & Traders'...	2,036,000	282,000	273,000	2,215,000	25.0
200,000	168,400	Greenwich.	908,000	112,800	265,300	914,000	40.0
600,000	489,800	Leather Mfrs' Nat..	3,337,400	358,100	517,500	3,093,800	28.2
300,000	90,500	Seventh National.. ..	1,881,500	321,400	293,000	2,282,200	26.9
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York..	3,668,700	159,100	308,100	2,736,000	17.0
5,000,000	2,480,800	American Ex. Nat..	26,205,000	2,084,000	6,051,000	23,010,000	35.3
5,000,000	3,559,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	25,115,400	2,668,500	3,886,300	21,744,800	30.1
1,000,000	1,634,200	Nat. Broadway......	6,309,400	1,094,000	432,400	5,829,300	26.1
1,000,000	1,030,000	Mercantile National.	9,976,700	1,053,400	2,044,200	11,188,000	27.6
422,700	465,400	Pacific	2,350,000	376,200	658,000	2,964,400	34.8
1,500,000	858,200	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,873,700	3,502,300	2,073,200	20,918,200	26.6
450,000	988,000	Chatham National ...	6,220,800	729,500	1,014,000	6,378,900	27.3
200,000	250,800	People's.	1,734,000	157,700	531,600	2,419,800	28.4
700,000	554,400	Nat. Bk. of N. A.....	12,889,800	1,804,200	1,989,000	15,309,000	24.7
1,000,000	2,196,000	Hanover National....	28,137,600	5,720,100	4,206,200	36,049,900	27.5
500,000	359,000	Irving National......	3,151,000	305,700	761,900	3,459,000	30.8
600,000	407,000	National Citizens'....	2,525,700	409,000	302,500	2,792,400	25.5
500,000	264,300	Nassau	2,411,700	164,600	610,900	3,188,400	24.3
900,000	1,021,100	M'ket & Fulton Nat..	5,323,400	709,000	1,056,300	5,822,400	30.3
1,000,000	159,500	Nat. Shoe & Leath...	3,987,600	585,400	471,500	4,432,000	23.8
1,000,000	1,814,000	Corn Exchange......	9,351,700	1,727,400	945,000	10,605,600	25.1
1,000,000	204,100	Continental National.	5,814,600	979,000	995,500	7,053,600	28.0
300,000	406,300	Oriental	1,860,000	183,400	426,400	1,936,300	31.5
1,500,000	5,715,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	25,217,000	4,856,000	2,933,000	27,160,000	28.6
2,000,000	3,265,700	National Park.......	39,902,800	10,197,400	5,306,000	51,223,600	30.2
250,000	145,400	East River Nat......	1,326,600	175,300	174,500	1,269,600	27.5
3,200,000	2,056,700	Fourth National.....	23,999,000	4,143,900	2,798,200	26,144,800	26.5
1,000,000	519,100	Central National....	9,476,000	2,140,000	2,749,000	13,684,000	35.7
300,000	689,900	Second National.....	5,377,000	950,000	784,000	6,314,000	27.4
750,000	282,400	Ninth National......	3,499,000	560,600	409,600	3,848,000	25.2
500,000	7,012,900	First National.......	29,090,500	4,441,400	5,525,500	31,668,600	31.4
300,000	63,400	N. Y. Nat. Exch....	1,363,600	188,400	182,800	1,293,800	28.6
250,000	618,800	Bowery	3,075,000	438,000	622,000	3,734,000	28.3
200,000	434,200	N. Y. Co. Nat......	3,017,600	787,300	393,600	3,948,000	29.9
750,000	285,700	German-American ...	2,836,500	265,000	434,400	2,699,500	25.8
1,000,000	1,037,800	Chase National......	24,396,800	6,416,100	4,304,800	32,891,000	32.6
100,000	1,113,800	Fifth Avenue........	8,347,900	1,722,300	738,600	9,704,200	25.3
200,000	570,700	German Exchange...	2,422,200	184,300	578,300	3,135,400	24.3
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,652,000	563,900	581,000	4,722,600	24.2
300,000	646,100	Lincoln National....	6,478,900	1,018,000	909,800	7,237,600	26.6
200,000	810,300	Garfield National....	5,236,600	889,200	826,300	6,364,200	26.9
200,000	312,100	Fifth National......	1,847,700	387,900	211,400	2,250,600	26.6
300,000	516,800	B'k of the Metropolis	5,080,700	1,043,000	1,146,800	6,725,200	32.5
200,000	341,100	West Side	2,332,000	249,000	478,000	2,586,000	28.1
500,000	324,800	Seaboard National...	9,592,000	1,597,000	1,608,000	11,972,000	26.7
200,000	343,600	Sixth National......	1,754,000	220,000	208,000	1,580,000	27.0
2,100,000	587,800	Western National....	27,868,500	2,960,500	5,336,500	32,990,000	25.1
300,000	957,500	First Nat., B'klyn..	5,284,000	557,500	1,105,600	5,640,000	29.4
1,200,000	786,600	National Union......	11,944,100	2,066,600	732,200	13,826,700	27.7
500,000	290,800	Liberty National....	3,108,100	366,200	412,000	3,237,600	24.0
1,000,000	314,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,983,600	585,200	359,200	3,595,000	26.2
250,000	277,500	B'k of New Amster.	2,807,400	509,000	265,100	3,135,000	26.6
$48,000,000	$60,934,400	Total Nata'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,336,800	Total State Banks.					
59,022,700	74,271,200	Total	646,915,200	116,833,800	93,494,800	738,560,600	

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Dec. 15, 1897; 19 State banks, Dec. 16, 1897.

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